John Waugh,
1447.c.24
Grenada,

A NARRATIVE OF THE INSURRECTION AND REBELLION IN THE ISLAND OF GRENADA, FROM THE COMMENCEMENT TO THE CONCLUSION.

INTRODUCED WITH A SUMMARY DISCOURSE ON THE EXCELLENCE OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION. &c.

BY HENRY THORNHILL ESQUIRE.

NON JAM SUNT MEDIOCRES HOMINUM LIBIDINES, NON HUMANÆ AUDACIÆ AC TOLERANDÆ. NIHIL COGITANT NISI CÆDEM, NISI INCENDIA, NISI RAPINAS,
CIC. IN CATIL 2d.

THE PASSIONS OF MEN ARE AT THESE TIMES BEYOND BOUNDS. HUMAN AUDACITIES ARE NOT TO BE BORNE WITH. THEY BREATHE NOTHING BUT BLOOD, FIRE AND RAPINE.

BARBADOS.

PRINTED AT Mr. GILBERT RIPNEL. IN THE BAY, BETWEEN THE TWO BRIDGES.

1798.

BRITISH MUSEUM

TO

George Ferguſon Eſqr.

Collector of his Majeſty's

Cuſtoms for the Port of the Town

OF

Saint George in the Iſland

of GRENADA.

The following Narrative

IS

reſpectfully inſcribed

By his moſt Obedient

and moſt humble Servant.

HENRY THORNHILL.

To

George Tergulon Esqr.

Collector of his Majesty's

Custom in the Port

of

Saint George in the Island

of Grenada.

The following Narrative

is

respectfully inscribed

By his most Obedient

and most humble Servt.

HENRY THORNHILL.

PREFACE.

This Pamphlet was, at the requeſt, and with the encouragement of ſome friends in the Iſland of Grenada, undertaken at a very early period of the Rebellion in that Iſland. It contains a Narrative, I believe, of all the moſt remarkable Events, which happened there from the Commencement to the Concluſion of that unfortunate Buſineſs. The few Events, which happened in the Town of Saint George's, I was myſelf an Eye witneſs to, having reſided there the whole time; the other Events were politely furniſhed by Gentlemen of reſpectable Characters, who were engaged in the different Sce-

nes of Action. Conſcious of my inſufficiency in the Science of Military Tacticks, I have not preſumed to hazard any Opinion or Obſervations of my own, upon any one Military Operation or Movement whatſoever, but have contented myſelf with giving a ſimple Narrative of the various facts, leaving the Reader, who may be better acquainted with ſuch Matters, to draw his own Concluſions, and form his own Judgment. There will, indeed be found here and there interſperſed a few reflections, but they are ſuch, as ſeemed naturally to ariſe, as ſo many Morals belonging to the different Events, which they reſpectively follow.

The Letters and other Documents, which paſſed in the Courſe of the Rebellion, are added at the End by way of Appendix, which

Mode I had adopted at the Commencement of this Compoſition, thinking that they would be more agreeable to the public in this form, than by crouding them in the body of the Work, and thereby breaking too often the thread of my Narrative,

I will now beg leave to return my ſincereſt Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen, who were ſo good as to befriend and patronize this my humble Attempt, in particular the Gentleman, to whom I have the honor of inſcribing the folfowing Sheets, whoſe public Worth and Character are too well known to require any thing from my pen. And indeed were I ever ſo much diſpoſed from Sentiment and Gratitude, I ſhould ſtill be restrained through fear of wounding the delicacy of his feelings by Encomiums however juſtly merited and properly applied.

N. B.

Having finiſhed this Work a very few Months after the Concluſion of the Rebellion, I loſt no time in applying to the only Printer then in Grenada to undertake the publication, but he excuſed himſelf from want of health and Convenience. Arriving in Barbados in January 1797. I immediately apply'd to the Printers there, but unfortunately met with ſimilar Diſappointment. At length ſome time after, having hear'd of a new Preſs eſtabliſhed in Bridge Town, I had recourſe to the Proprietor thereof, who was pleaſed to undertake and print the following Sheets, therefore I humbly hope that the above Diſappointments, will ſufficiently plead my Apology with my friends in particular, and the Public in general, for the lateneſs of this publication.

I.

The British Constitution has been from it's earliest Existence, the Envy and Admiration of other Nations. This noble Fabric has been upheld for many Ages, beautified and repaired at different Periods by Acts of Legislation wisely contrived for the permanent Security of our Lives, our Liberties, and our Fortunes. Cicero, that great Roman Orator and Philosopher had in his Days, a considerable time before it's Commencement, an [illegible] of such a Constitution, when he declares himself of Opinion in his fragments de Republica, lib. 2 esse optimè constitutam Rempublicam, quæ ex tribus Generibus illis, regali, optimo et populari fit modice confusa in English thus that, that appeared to him to be the best form of Government, which could be prudently blended together of these three kinds or component parts a King, Nobles, and People, Yet Tacitus in his annals lib. 4 treats this notion of a mixed Government formed out of them all, and partaking of the advantages of each, as a visionary whim and one that if effected, could not be lasting and secure *) But on the contrary, the British constitution formed on this model has lasted and been upheld, as I said before, for many ages, and Britons are still happy to this day, in enjoying and partaking of its benign influence, and advantages. How then must it rouse every true British heart to find that base and inglorious attempts have been lately made, by the wicked and deluded Rabble of France (who after having deposed their Sovereign, and brought to the Scaffold both him and his Royal Consort) to level to the Ground this Excellent structure, and Substitute in its place, the Diabolical System of Universal Equality, Irreligion, Anarchy, and Confusion. For this pur-

*) *Cunctas Nationes et Urbes, populus aut primores aut singuli regunt, Delecta ex his et Constituta Reipublicæ forma laudari facilius quam evenire, vel si evenit, haud diuturna esse Potest. Tacit. Ann. lib. 4.*

pose they have spread abroad in several parts of the British Dominions, their Satanical secret Emissaries, to delude the weak, and to encourage and inflame the wicked and ill-disposed in support of, and furtherance of such their evil Machinations.

This Spirit of Equality has been too industriously infused into the Minds of a set of white new adopted Subjects, french free Mulattoes and Blacks, Inhabitants of the late rich and flourishing Island of Grenada, who forgetful of the favors and privileges, which had been so liberally extended forth to them by the bountiful hands of our gracious Sovereign, and who insensible to the Charms of a mild and well regulated Government, but on the other hand, absurdly considering Licentiousnes, as essentially necessary to the Existence of Civil Liberty, did with a very great Number of Slaves, who were either some forced to it or others seduced by the flattering and fallacious promises of liberty, ungratefully and wantonly light up the destructive flames of Rebellion, which began to break forth on Tuesday the third day of March 1795, at the Town of Grenville, commonly called La Baye, a Town next in Consequence to the Capital, situate to the wind-ward of the Island, where between one and two o'Clock in the Morning, the Houses were broken open by a party of these daring and profligate Rebles, chiefly coloured people, the principal Actors in this horrid Tragedy, (to the Eternal shame and disgrace of such Whites, who have been so mean and base as to enter under their accursed banners) and several unhappy Creatures, who had laid themselves down in peace to take their accustomed rest not conscious of their untoward fate, were slain barbarously murdered in their Houses, while others roused by the Noise, and perceiving the danger, which threatened them, fell in the Streets in trying to make their Escape, miserable Victims to the fury of these unmerciful Ruffians. They then broke open the stores, and plundered them, and some days after reduced the town to ashes. After the commission of these shocking acts of murder and rapine at Grenville, not glutted with the vast effusion of blood, they had already spilt there, but still thirsting after more, these monsters or rather devils in human shapes, went, in their return back, to the plantation of a Monsieur de Poulain, where resided the abbot Peissonier, and to shew their contempt of Religion, and a total and impious disregard to the person of one of their ministers of the gospel murdered him, they afterwards in their route passed on to the house of Mr. Rose, though not with the same sanguinary spirit, but with hearts steeled against the feelings of humanity, draged him away from the bosom of an affectionate Wife, amidst

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the Most bitter Cries and Entreaties, and leaving him in the most frantic distress with a little daughter trembling and half dead with fear, Conducted him to the infernal Camp, a camp it seems, formed on the plantation of Julien Fedon, a free Mulatto man, their infamous leader, a few Miles above Charlotte Town, in the Mountains, there with fellow captives, to Lament in rattling chains, and broken groans their untoward fate.

It is memorable that shortly after these things happened, a strange report prevailed, for from what Authority the writer of these Affairs, has not heard, that the like Tragedy was intended to be acted at one and the same time in the Town of saint George, had not the flank Companies of the saint George's Regiment of Militia, been providentially furnished with their Muskets, and some rounds of cartridges, a few days before, and directions given [illegible] to hold themselves in readiness in case of any Noise or Alarm.

This it is said, did not proceed from any apparent grounds of Suspicion that an Insurrection was forming in the Colony, but from laudable precaution at these critical times; when the vile Doctrines of Universal Equality and liberty, have been of late so secretly and industriously disseminated by the Republicans of France, that we could not be too much upon our Guard, not only against External but more especially against unknown Internal Enemies. Should this report prove true of the Inhabitants of the town of Saint George, would fall often fall down on their knees, & fervently return thanks to the Almighty for his providential care in their escape from the murthering hand and butchering knife of the assassin.

But to proceed with my history. In the Course of the same Morning, in which the rebellion broke out, that is to say about nine o'Clock a Sailor coming in and declaring, that he was informed in his [illegible] Grenville, by land, that the French had landed there and killed all the inhabitants [illegible], and that they were on their March to Saint George's threw that town, into the greatest alarm, terror disorder and Confusion. But this Story proved very short lived, being almost instantaneously contradicted by certain Intelligence received that the French had not landed at Grenville, but that there had been there an Insurrection of coloured and Black people, who had committed the Murders and Depredations before mentioned; and presently after, news arrived that the Town Gouyave, (an old French name commonly used instead of Charlotte Town, its proper English name) was taken and plundered by a party of these audacious Rebels, and that the persons of the Inhabitants there, were made prisoners, and conducted to their Camp, but happely no murders at all were perpetrated as at Grenville. It was

understood, and since confirmed that several persons on the plantations of that neighbourhood were also taken prisoners, by another party of them, and conducted to their camp.

In consequence of these serious and important events, the Honorable KENNET. FRANCIS MACKENZIE Esqr. the senior Member of Council (the Lieutenant Governor the Honorable MINIAN HOME Esqr. being absent in the country to the Windward of the Island, and for whose personal safety, the greatest apprehensions were formed) called a Council, the alarm guns were fired from the garrison on Richmond-Heights, and taken up by the Fort, of the town of St. George. The saint. George's Militia assembled, got under arms, and with the inhabitants, who came into town, patroled the streets all night. Dispatches were sent away to the General at Martinico & the admiral on the station, informing them of the situation of the Island, praying a reinforcement to assist in its defence, and to cooperate with its forces to quell the rebellious crew. In short no vigilance was wanting; On the contrary, the greatest and most laudable exertions were employed at this critical juncture of affairs.

The apprehensions for the personal safety of the Lieutenant Governor proved unfortunately too well founded. It seems that his Honor was at a plantation in the Parish of St. Pattrick, the next Parish to leeward of that in which Grenville is situated, where being fully informed of the insurrection which had happened there, thought he had no time to lose in hastening to the capital at so important an occasion, but judging as it is natural to suppose that the safest and most prudent way of doing so was by water, had embarked with Alexander Campell and James Farquhar Esqrs. two members of the General Assembly. Capt. Lepelly and Mr. Anthony Ker on board of a sloop to go round by way of Gouyave to St. George's not in the least suspecting that Gouyave was in the possession of the Rebels.

On coming opposite to Charlotte town the sloop was fired at but notwithstanding the fire, they were proceeding on when perceiving a couple of vessels being discovered off the land, which were supposed to be French privateers, the Lieutenant Governor under the apprehension of being captured by them, requested the Captain to hoist out his boat, prefering rather to run his chance on shore. The boat was accordingly hoisted out, & the Lieutenant Governor with the other Gentlemen above mentioned, who had embarked with him, went on shore, they were no sooner landed, than they were made prisoners. The captain observing their unhappy situation, regardless of the fire of the Rebels, made the best of his way to St. George's, where fortunately arriving safe, he told the melancholy tale. The Lieutenant Governor and his fellow prisoners were afterwards conducted to the camp of these graceless monsters.

Deprived by this fatal accident of the Adminiſtration of our Lieutenant Governor, the Command in chief devolved of courſe on the Honorable Kenneth Francis Mackenzie Eſquire, as ſenior Member of Council who called a Council to cooperate with him in the Defence of the Town, and to adopt the beſt meaſures in their power to check the Rebels. And to recover the diſmembered parts of the Colony. A Proclamation was publiſhed offering a Pardon to the Rebels, who ſhould come in, excepting thoſe who had committed Murder, and a Reward of Twenty Johannes's, for all thoſe of them who ſhould be brought in either dead or alive, who did not avail themſelves of the pardon offered. *

On the fourth about Eleven o'Clock in the morning, the Town was alarmed, and thrown into the greateſt buſtle and Confuſion, by the Waſherwomen runing in almoſt n k d, from the River, and crying aloud that they believed the Enemy were coming, for that they had heard the beating of a D[illegible]dvancing towards the Town. In what deſcriptive Colours can I ſufficiently paint the affecting Scene this report produced? The Women pale and trembling wringing their hands, with melting tears trickling down their Cheeks. The Mulattoes and Negroes runing about the ſtreets like ſo many wild and frantic people. The whole exhibiting the moſt lively picture of the deepeſt Diſtreſs. But amidſt this melancholy ſcene, it afforded no ſmall degree of pleaſure, and ſatisfaction, to behold the Manly courage and firmneſs of the Militia, headed by their gallant Officers, with Countenances expreſſive of a ſteady and reſolute Determination to fight to the laſt in defence of their lives and properties, or to meet a glorious Death in ſo good a cauſe, when preſently the Alarm was happily diſſipated by the Arrival of a Flag of Truce, brought in by two Mulatto men, the one named, Charles Noguès formerly a Taylor in the Town, of St. George, the other named Joachim Philip, an Inhabitant of Carriacou. They were met by ſome of the St. George's light Cavalry, blindfolded and conducted to the Council Chamber, where the Preſident and Council were ſitting. They then delivered in a Piece of writing in french ſtiled a Declaration with another Declaration in Engliſh, to which it refers, the former ſigned Julien Fedon and Besson, demanding from the Supreme Authority of the Iſland, the Surrender of the Iſland in two hours, and in caſe of Non Compliance threatening the horrors of War death, burning of Properties, Confiscations &c. boaſting of their already early ſucceſs in having the Lieu-

* Vide Appendix No. 1.

tenant Governor, and several other British Subjects prisoners in their hands, and that the heads of them, and of all others, shall answer, for the Conduct of all in Authority, and without delay the cessation of refusal of Surrendering and submitting as enjoined by them. Promising protection to their Brethren and friends, who shall behave themselves to their Satisfaction and that in case any one of their friends shall suffer death, to be retaliated by the death of two Englishmen according to the annexed Declaration of the National Commissioners. To which an answer was returned to this Effect, "that his Honor the President and the Council of Grenada, having received the said Demand in writing, to surrender up the Island, induced by the Considerations of humanity, and feeling for some British Subjects, who had been deluded from their Duty by some ill designing persons, and by a just Attention to the Situation of a Number of Individuals who have unfortunately fallen into their hands, warned them to return to their Duty and Allegiance, and that should they fail in so doing, they may depend, they will be punished as the Law directs, and in particular with the utmost severity, should they put to Death the Prisoners, or destroy any property in the Island." *) Nogues and Philip were then between one and two o'Clock in the afternoon, after having had some refreshment, blindfolded, and conducted by a party of the Saint George's light Cavalry to a certain prescribed distance, and then left to themselves to pursue their route to the Odious Camp, there to join their accursed associates in, iniquity, and in full Pandemonium invent new Mischiefs, and adopt all the vile and infamous means in their power, to carry into execution their horrid schemes, and hellish Machinations.

I will now by way of digression, instead of the distressing Scenes of murder Rapine and devastation described in a preceeding part of this Composition, endeavour for a while to relax and amuse the minds of my Readers, with a short sketch of the figure and Deportment of these mock Heroes, during the stay of the Flag of Truce. While the answer was preparing to the unparalled Demand in the Council Chamber, they were placed in the Court House adjoining, where my Curiosity led me to take a view of them, and observe their behaviour. On my entering the Room I saw them seated side by side Par ignobile fratrum, dressed in short blue

*) For Declaration in french translated and the annexed Declaration in English with the answer returned,

Vide appendix No. 11.

Coats, with, if I remember right, white Edging, flaming golden Epaulettes, large Helmets on their heads with the following Device, I am told, marked on them in french, which I did not myself take notice of, la Mort ou la Liberté, in English, Death or Liberty. Philip sat sullen with down cast Eyes, seelingly reflecting, I suppose, on the severe attack made on him by a sister of his, who, to her seeming surprise, discovering him in the odious and despicable Character he was in, flew at him, almost frantic with rage, and bathed in tears, was endeavouring, if she had not been prevented, to tear him in pieces. On the other hand Nogues was sitting with the most bare faced Composure, as if he was engaged in the noblest and most praiseworthy Cause, so getful, in famous Wretch, of his plain honest Taylorship, and wrapt up in his ideal missionary Lordship. He at lenght rose up, and after strutting about the respectable Dome in a stile of haughtiness and Insolence hardly to be equalled, he went up to a worthy gentleman an Officer of the Saint George's Militia then upon Duty, and taking a Dollar out of one of his Waistcoat Pockets, requested him with a Consequential Air, in french to give it to his Drummer to buy Grass for his Horses; the Gentleman compassionating the poor dumb Creatures, who could not help the Criminality of their Riders, humanely took the Dollar, and sent a person to buy the Grass, not judging it prudent or proper to employ the Drummer on such an errand, while the horses were eating the Grass, some refreshment was sent in for these two coloured Figures. They sat down to it. Philip with the same sullen Countenance eat but little; but Nogues fell to like a half starved Frenchman, greedily devouring almost all that was sat before them. After this they were, dismissed as I said above. Thus have I endeavoured to amuse the Curosity of my Readers by a description of these two graceless Messengers of Death and Destruction and to deliver them down to Eternal Infamy. The Consummate pride and Insolence displayed during their stay, by one of them, namely Nogues (the traits of which I have faithfully depicted) was never kown to exist in the breast of such another low, insatuated, coloured Snip of a Taylor, who once would have cringed and bowed almost to the ground to one of the lowest of the people for quarter of a dollar to take up a few stiches or put a patch in a pair of old torn breeches. After beging pardon, if I have digressed too long, I will crave leave to resume the thread of my history. On the fourth of March last above mentioned, it was proposed in Council and resolved upon to attack the Rebel camp at Belvidere (the name of Bedon's Plantation) Captain Sandyeman of the 9th regiment who commanded the Garrison, was pleased to attend on the occasion, In conse-

quence of which refolution, about 40 of the regulars, put under the Command of Captain Gurdon of the 58th Regiment, were ordered to hold themfelves in readineſs and early the next morring they were accordingly embarked for that expedition, joined by 90 odd brave volunteers from Colonel Garraway's Regiment of Militia under the command of Captain Park. This corps of regulars and Militia were landed about noon at a bay below Palmiſte plantation, about three miles to windward of Charlotte town, and marched on the heights of Palmiſte, Dougalſton and Gouyave Plantation, with the intention of intercepting, and cutting off the retreat of the Rebels, upon the meditated attack, from Charlotte town, and the adjacent Country to their camp at Belvidere, but our Troops were unfortunately diſappointed, for arriving about four o'Clock in the after noon, they found that theſe Miſereants had abandoned the whole, and retired to their Faſtneſſes, excepting a parcel of ſtraggling Negroes, ſome, few of whom were made priſoners, the reſt eſcaped into the cane fields. The Troops entered charlotte Town, and having taken Poſt there, placed two ſtrong Piquets one at the Dwelling Houſe on Gouyave Plantations and the other at the Entrance of the Town from Grand Pauvre, or according to the Engliſh Name, ſaint Mark's Pariſh at about four Oclock the next Morning the Picquet Guard at the Gouyave Plantation, conſiſting of Twenty Regulars and ten Grenadiers of the ſaint George's Regiment of Militia under the Command of Lieutenant Snell of the 58th Regiment was attacked by the Rebels. It ſeemed, that the advanced ſentinel hearing a ruſtling in the Buſhes, and ſome thing like the ſteps of Men advancing, immediately challenged, but received no Anſwer; however in an inſtant after, he heard a voice, called out in french, Avancez mes Amis, in Engliſh, advance my friends; Upon which he fried off his Muſket, and with two or three other ſentinels placed at certain ſhort diſtances, joined the Picquet, when a ſmart fire commenced between them and the Rebels, which the Picquet intrepidly kept up, and undauntedly ſupported themſelves for near a quarter of an hour before any part of the main body could arrive to their Aſſiſtance, againſt more than thirteen times their Complement, as it was afterwards diſcovered that the Rebel force in the Action did not conſiſt of leſs than four hundred men, a great part armed with Muſkets, the reſt with ſpikes fixed on long ſticks. Here I could wiſh to indulge in painting, (were it in my power to do full and ample juſtice to the piece) the gallant behaviour of the ten Grenadiers of the ſaint Georg's Regiment of Militia, who compoſed a part of the Picquet, of which glorious number, the author feels a ſecret vanity in mentioning his Youngeſt ſon William,

as one, who headed by their brave Officer Lieutenant*) Baldwin, fought every Man as he has been credibly assured, with a coolness and intrepidity, hardly to be distinguished from Regulars, on this great and memorable occasion, but this noble picture would exceed the limits of his design were he equal to the task, therefore leaves it to some abler hand. To proceed, Captain Gurdon, upon the Alarm given, began immediately to imbody his men, when the Gallant Captain Park, wo was going the Rounds hearing te firing, quickly joined him and together with Captain Postlethwaite of the Grenadiers Company of the saint George's Regiment of Militia, making every Effort and Exertion in their power, soon got matters in readiness to advance and fight the Enemy, and support the brave attacked Picquet. The Regulars, excepting some few of them, discovered incapable to act from drinking too freely of rum, which they found at Charlotte Town, were placed by Captain Gurdon in the ranks with the Militia, then he Captain Park and Captain Postlethwaite supported by Captain Snagg with the first Battalion of the saint George's Regiment, and Lieutenant Coxall, with the coloured Commpany, marched off to engage the Enemy. Upon reaching the Works of the Gouyave Plantation, below the Dwelling House, they were attacked in front and flank; Upon which Captain Gurdon ordered his Men to face to the right and left, and firing a few rounds on the Rebels, they began to breack ground on every side.

Captain Park then with some of the light Company, and a few regulars went up by the shortest way to the support of the Picquet, where when Captain Gurdon arrived with the rest of the Troops, he found him defending the Post with a true Martial spirit. The then united Forces kept up a smart fire for a certain time, which at length obliged the Rascals to retreat in disorder, and with the greatest precipitation.

They were pursued as far as it was judged prudent to do so. The Engagement did not last quite an hour. Three were thirteen, or thereabouts of the Enemy found dead in the field of Battle, and a few wounded, some of whom died afterwards of their Wounds, and There of the Regulars were killed, and two of the Militia wouded, one of whom, Mr. Barry, a promising Youth has since died of his wounds. Upon the whole, the Regulars and Militia behaved, with the grateft spirit and intrepidity; but too much cannot be said in praise of the Militia, especially the Grenadiers and light Infantry, who though Young Soldiers

*) *Since dead of a Malignant fever*

and unaccuſtomed to Battle, ſhowed a coolneſs and Military firmneſs, which would have done honor even to the moſt experienced Troops. In the courſe of the Action, a Young Gentelman, by the name of Carey, a Non-Commiſſioned Officer in the light Company of the ſaint George's Regiment of Militia, ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his noble and very ſpirited behaviour, that Captain Park could not help taking notice of it and upon mentioning it to the Preſident, his Honor as a reward juſtly due to his Merit, and as a ſhining Example to excite the Emulation of other Young men to exert themſelves ſo glorioufly on ſimilar occaſions, was pleaſed to promote him to a Lieutenancy. It was now reſolved to attack the Rebel Camp at Belvidere, and the Preſident thinking that the moſt Effectual and ſucceſſful way of doing ſo, would be to make the attack in two directions, wrote a letter dated the 5th to Colonel Horsford of the St. Andrews Militia and a Similar one to Major Steward of the St, Patrick's Militia, acquainting them that at day-break he had ordered an attack to be made on the ſide of Gouyave, by a party of Military and Militia, and on the ſide of St. Patrick by a party of Militia from that Quarter, at the ſame time directing Colonel Horsford to cooperate with his men; theſe Diſpatches were ſent by Captain Ker with the St. George's troop of light Cavalry, who arrived at about four o'Clock that Afternoon, at Grenville, and found that theſe two Regiment, of Militia had aſſembled there. The Diſpatches being delivered, an anſwer was returned to this Effect, that a Council of war of all the officers of the two Regiments being called, took into Conſideration, the two following circumſtances, the practicability or even poſſibility of cooperating with the party of the St. Georg's Regiment, from the lated period they received his Honor the Preſident's Orders, and in the next place, the eligibility of the meaſure, from the hoſtile diſpoſition of almoſt all the Gangs in the Neighbourhood, with that of many whites in that Quarter; and that they were unanimouſly of Opinion that the ſafety of that part of the Iſland depended on their maintaining their ſituation on board the ſhipping in the harbour. They further obſerved that out of eighty effective privates, not above two thirds were properly armed and accoutred. That ſtill however, they would have made the attempt, had captain Ker with his party agreed to join them." The Preſident the day after wrote another letter by the St. Georg's troop of light cavalry, addreſſed to colonel Horsford and Major Steward, repeating his poſitive orders, that they would immediately form as ſtrong a Detachment as poſſible of the effective men of the two Regiments, and of truſty armed Negroes from the Eſtates, and proceed without the ſmalleſt delay for the camp at Fèdon's there to ſupport the Ge-

neral Attack by acting vigorously as occasion may require," and declaring them answerable for the consequence of their further disobedience. *) To this a verbal Answer was returned that they would comply with the President's Orders as far as possible. In consequence thereof about eighty effective men marched immediately, but conscious of the impracticability of making good their March through the woods and over the Mountains, so at to cooperate that way with Captain Gurdon's party, they took the route by the sea-side through saint Patrick's and saint Mark's and joined Captain Gurdon at Gouyave about four O'clock in the Morning of the 7th in time for the intended Attack.

Captain Rogers having arrived on the 6th. in his Majesty's Frigate Quebec, at about 2 o'Clock in the Morning, and offering his Services to the President and Council, who were sitting to cooperate with his people on the Occasion, they were gladly accepted of at so critical a Juncture. That gallant officer accordingly sailed for Charlotte Town, when he arrived the same day, and landed all the Men he could spare from the necessary duty of his Vessel. And it was agreed to make the attack, being Saturday the 7th. but the Soldiers and sailors having drank too freely of the plenty of strong liquor, which they found, in the place, it was thought prudent to defer it until the following day. They were however marched up to a Neighbouring Plantation, called, Revolution Hall, where they were deprived of the means of indulging themselves in the like manner, and were nearer the intended place of attack. Accordingly on Sunday the 8th. they marched of to attack the Camp, but upon approaching, and observing the situation of it, being upon an Eminence, defended by two six pounders, and a vast number of men, it seems, that Captain Gurdon, upon the Aspect of Matters, not judging it prudent, or that there was not the least probability of succeeding in the meditated attempt, abandoned the Notion, and retreated. The Rebels upon our retreat, had the assurance to come down from their Heights, and appeared, as if they meant to attack the Rear, but after all, they never dared to advance within reach, so as to receive our fire. Upon the return to Charlotte Town, some murmurings and disputes happening unluckily among the Militia, Captain Gurdon thought it best to embark the Regulars and them for Saint Georg's where they arrived late at Night of the said 8th. Having

*) *Vide correspondence on the occasion, Appendix No. III.*

taken up the attention of my Readers with a narrative of this Expedition from the 5th to the 8th of March, I will now beg leave to recall it to the 6th, and relate a particular Event, which happened on that day. About four o'Clock in the Afternoon of that day, another Flag of Truce was brought in, but by whom, do you think, worthy Readers, I bluſh in mentioning them, by two white men, degraded Creatures; Meſſengers from their coloured low mock General Julien Fèdon: one of them named Cadet de ſuze, ſon of no leſs a man than a Knight of the military order of Saint Louis, the other named Pierre Alexandre, late Clerk to a Mr. Bourbonſſon, an Inhabitant in the country, but reported to be of a very reputable family in Toulouſe, a Town of Languedoc, a Province in France. They were ſent in with a letter ſigned by the Lieutenant Governor and his fellow Priſoners, ſtating their melancholy Situation, and the threats &c. of that Monſter Fèdon. The letter addreſſed to his Honor the Preſident, and the Officer commanding his Majeſty's troops, Grenada. *) De Suze and Alexandre after receiving an anſwer were blindfolded, as had been done by them when brought in and diſmiſſed about 10 o'Clock at Night, having had ſome refreſhment.

On the 11th two armed ſpaniſh Brigs and a Schooner arrived from Trinidad, under the direction and Command of Don Churruca, the commodore of that Iſland with forty Soldiers, ſent by his Excellency Don Chacon, the Governor who was no ſooner informed of our Situation than he chearfully ſet about giving us, all the Aſſiſtance he then had in his power, which though ſmall, ſhewed the goodneſs of his heart, and deſerves our warmeſt acknowledgements, and indeed, as the old ſaying is, every little helps. On the 13th. the ſpaniſh Commodore landed his men who were ſtationed at Fort George; and he then proceeded on a Cruiſe, to windward. I would here offer ſomething on the Amiable character of Don Chacon, did I not think it needleſs, his many good and excellent Qualities being already ſufficiently known without my pretending to add the leaſt Embelliſhment to them by any Encomiums, which could flow from my Pen. Suffice it to ſay that ſeveral Individuals of the Britiſh Nation, who have ſettled in Trinidad, enjoy their Properties under his mild and equitable adminiſtration, in peace and tranquility; and that his Royal Maſter could not have choſen any one of his Subjects better qualified for the Goverement of a Colony

*) *For letter and anſwer, vide appendix No. IV.*

open to foreign Settlers, than himself, as I am well informed that he is perfectly acquainted with several of the modern languages of Europe.

I must now step back for a day, the Occurrance of which I was obliged to defer, to avoid breaking the thread of connection, with respect to what related immediately to the Trinidad Affistance. I am to inform my Readers then, that on the 12th our Ears were greatfully charmed, and our Spirits considerably enlivened with the welcome news of the Arrival of a General from Martinico, who proved to be the Honorable Colin Lindsay, He came out, invested by Sir John Vaughan, with the chief Command of the Island, and entered into the functions of his Office. He lost no time in visiting the Fortifications on the day of his Arrival, and in the Afternoon about two o'Clock review'd the Militia, at whose Military Appearance and behaviour he professed himself much pleased. On the other hand, the hearts of the Militia were so much elivated by the General's Activity and display of great professional Talent, as well as highly engaged by his Affability and suavity of Manners, and by his easy and polite Address, that the Eyes of every man, sparkled, as it were with the fire of Ambition to serve under the Command of so able an Officer, and so good a Man. A reinforcement of between one and two hundred Soldiers, arriving on the 14th in his Majesty's Ship Beaulieu; the General did not think proper that they should land in Saint George's, but ordered them down the same Evening to Charlotte Town. After having mustered on the Market place all the Militia then in the Town of St. George betwee five and six o'Clock in the Evening; and who were joined that night by the Regulars from Richmond Heights, excepting about one hundred left under the Command of Major Bell of the 46th Regiment, to garrison that Fortification, and also joined by the St. George's Company of Militia Light Infantry, and of coloured Artillery, who had been on the same station he (the General) laid them under Arm all that night, and until four o'Clock the next morning, when he marched them off for Charlotte Town, leaving about fifty or sixty of the Militia for the Safe guard of the Town, the Fort of St. George under charge of the Spanish Troops, and Hospital Hill under that of the Marines of his Majesty's Ship, Quebec, they marched in one Column, the St. George's Troop of Light Cavalry under the command of Major Ker in front and a new raised Corps, called the loyal Volunteer Light

Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Gahagan, brought up the Rear. The whole, I am informed, consisted of between four and five hundred men, besides a number of Negroes armed with Pikes, and after having halted an hour or so, to rest, and to take some refreshment, they reached Charlotte Town between eleven and twelve o'Clock in the forenoon, and were there joined by the Troops, who went down, by the generals Orders, above mentioned, by Water, upon whose approach, it seems, the Town had been intirely abandoned by the Rebels.

I will for a Moment or too, with permision, quit General Lind say, and his Plans of Operations, and take Notice of an Event, which happened this day, on which arrived a Sloop from Trinidad under Danish Colours, with several suspicious persons on board. She was immediately ordered to be searched, when underneath some Corn, were found concealed a parcel of Letters, chiefly from some Republican spirits, who had gone there from Martinico, in order to brood over and hatch, as it seems, their evil schemes and designs against the English in the latter Island.

They write that they intend to return to Martinico, and drive out the English, vaunting that they had not the least doubt of being able to do so. A Letter without a Signature dated March the 1. 1795, inclosed to one Estelle Maillet Rue saint Jean de Dieu Martinique, mentions that one Jacques was run away to pass the Sea, with a large Band of people of all sorts, and of all colours to go, you know where. The Discovery of these Letters occasioned Don Churruca's return to Trinidad with the men he brought with him. Can the Inhabitants of our Sister Colonies after the knowledge of these particulars, had they even the Eyes of Argos, be too circumspect and vigilant in guarding against such Enemies, Enemies of the blackest hearts, and of the most wanton and monstrous Designs, who use every art and address in their power to get privately into our Island, and when successfull, endeavour under false and fallacious promises of universal liberty secretly to seduce the weak, and animate the ill disposed to sedition, and Rebellion, drawing away the Slaves from the Duty of their Owners, and joining them to their infamous Band, poisoning their minds, and basely exciting them to the most cruel and unheard of Acts of Barbarity. Incendiaries, Cutthroats and Assassins! I say who can be too much upon their Guard against such Monsters in

Iniquity, roaring lions going about seeking whom they may devour. Oh! once happy but of late ill-fated Grenada! what tragedies of blood Raping and Devastation have been acted by such Monsters on thy melancholy Theatre. Even the Representative of Majesty, and other unfortunate Prisoners cruelly and shamefully put to Death, but the Description of this horrid Event, I shall refer to it's proper time and place.

To return to General Lindsay; and his plans of Operation The General not receiving any Molestation from the Enemy at Charlotte Town, Marched with his Forces to attack them early in the forenoon of the 17th. They reached Plaisance about Noon, Made a short halt there, then proceeded to a Neighbouring Plantation, the property of a Monsr. Gerbet, near the Entrance of the Camp, where they were ordered to dine upon what they had ready prepared in their Haversacks, time enough not being allowed to dress any Victuals, before they were to March off to the meditated Attack. The General ordered a Detachment in the meanwhile to take possession of, and occupy a Ridge above Gerbet's, next to the rest of his Troops in their then actual situation, and to cover them in their March. After the space of time allowed them for their refreshment was expired, they were marched under the Ridge in the way to Mount the first Post of Attack, with one six Pounder in front supported by the Troops. They advanced boldly like true Britons, and took possession of that Post between three and four o'Clock in the After noon, without the least Opposition. The Soldiers arriving on the Spot, fired a few shots at the Enemy upon their retreat to a higher Post, which it seems they had formed on an elevated piece of Ground, branching forth from a very high woody mountain, said to be the heighest in the Island. After having taken possession of the first Post, the General sent a Detachment under the Command of Captain Sandyeman of the 9ah Regiment, to take possession of an Eminence, which had been prepared for Cares close to a wood, situated between the Post we had carried and the other occupied by the Enemy. Upon their Arrival on the Spot, the Enemy fired at them from the wood, but the Detachement supported by other Troops with the brave General at their head soon obliged the Rascals to break Ground, and retire. Upon our return the Rebels coming down from their Camp in great Numbers, made an attack upon our rear, but by the spirited behaviour and Exertions of our men, and the noble and intrepid Example of the General, who scorning

all Danger, was present every where animating his Troops, they were presently driven back in the utmost disorder and confusion. We had one Captain wounded, viz. Captain Sandyeman, two rank and file killed, and sixteen wounded, chiefly of the 9th Regiment, who bore the brunt of the battle. It is said, that there were about seventeen of the Enemy found dead. The General proposed attacking their main Post the next Morning, but the night having proved very rainy, he did not think it prudent or practicable to attempt it, as in that case they would have been obliged under the greatest disadvantages to pass over a spot of Ground in their way very deep and miry after such weather. He therefore defered it until a fitter Occasion. But the weather continuing rainy, deeply affected his great and active soul. His lively spirits worked up with the warmest zeal to execute the important design, upon which he was sent, could by no means brook delays and Obstructions in his way. He was impatient to strike the decisive blow, in so much, I am assured, from good Authority, he would scarce take rest or refreshment; always upon the look out: Exposing himself to, and going through all sorts of hardships and fatigues. These unnatural Concussions of the human frame must have operated in disordering the Nervous System, and consequently producing a febrile Affection of the Brain, which by dispersing the rays of a bright and sound Understanding, brought on that Alienation of mind, which occasioned him to commit the melancholy act of Violence he did, for on the 24th at four O'clock in the morning he shot himself. To what other cause could this fatal Catastrophe be ascribed? surely to none other; for he could have had nothing to reproach himself with, his Conduct having been from his first Arrival praise worthy and unexceptionable, always truly zealous in the service, in which he had been engaged, and which his own Conscience could not but have approved. It is said, that the General once had a fall from his horse, and thereby fractured his scull which must, it is imagined, have proved an accelerating means of this Malady.

Thus died the Honorable Brigadier General Colin Lyndsay, sincerely and deservedly regretted by the good and loyal people of Grenada, and whose memory will be ever dear to them. As soon as this Melancholy news reached St. George's, Distress and Disapointment appeared, as it were, visibly painted in every countenance; for such was the public OPinion of this great man's Military Genius,

Experience, and Abilities, such was their idea of his Valour, manly Exertions and activity both of body and mind, that their Eyes were fixed upon him as their Magnus Apollo, as their expected Deliverer from the Monstrous and unnatural Rebellion, raging in the Bowels of this unfortunate Colony aiming at the Destruction of lives and fortunes, and at a total subversion, and Abolition of all good order, and civil Government.

As I do not wish to pass over the least amiable trait of General Lindsay's character, I shall, before I proceed to other matters, mention one, which I have hitherto omitted, viz, his laudable disposition and readiness to encourage Merit wherever he could find it, he no sooner heard of Captain Park's bravery and Military Character, than he promoted him to a Majority; and Mr. James Derrick Power, a private in the St. Patrick's Regiment of Militia, in Grenada being represented to him as a young man of real merit and Courage, but had been unfortunate, he immediately appointed him one of his aids de Camps.

Upon the Death of General Lindsay, the Honorable Kenneth Francis Mackenzie Esquire, as Senior member of Council being reinstated in the supreme Command of the Island, reassumed the Reins of Government, and Lieutenant Colonel Schaw as Senior, Officer at the Post before Belvidere, commanded the Forces there. It was the opinion of that Officer joined in the same by the other military Gentlemen with him that considering the local strength of the Camp, and considering the smallness of our Forces to attack it in the two lines of direction, in order to cut off the Retreat of the rebels to some other woody part of the Island, it was most prudent to act defensively against it, until a sufficient reinforcement could be obtained to carry into Execution, with effect, the necessary plan of Operation. The President, it seems submitted to Lieutenant Colonel Schaw's professional knowledge, joined in sentiment by the other Officers, with respect to the said particular, but finding that the Rebels were in possession of Grenville Town, and fortifying a Hill, called, Pilot Hill, which commands the Harbour, he thought that no time should be lost, nor the greatest Exertions wanting to expell them from so important a Post; he therefore planed an Expedition against it; a Narrative which I shall postpone, till I relate some Occurrences of a different Nature, which happened.

The Rebels had now been so successful in the seduction of the Slaves, that they had very considerably encreased in number and strength, and were laying waste and burning the Plantations. Almost every night fires were seen from the

Town in one direction or another, to the Eaſtward, Northward, or Southward and preſently afterwards accounts would be received of the total or partial deſtruction of ſome noble Plantation. Accounts were alſo received of the ſimilar fate of remoter ones. Whenever the flames were diſcovered from St. Georges at certain diſtances, the St. George's light Cavalry unde the Command of Major Ker, or of Captain Mr. Burnie, or a Detachment of the St. Georges Regiment went out after the Incendiaries, but no ſooner had they (the Incendiaries) ſet the Miſchief a going, than they took care to make the beſt of their way, and ſecure their vile Carcaſſes from the chaſtiſement their abominable Deeds juſtly merited. I am ſorry to ſay that in the Pariſh of St. George's alone at this period of time, there are not more than ſix Sugar Plantations, which have entirely eſcaped the fury of theſe Raſcals, and theſe indeed muſt have derived their ſecurity, not ſo much from their vicinity to the Town (as ſome as near have been burnt and laid waſte) as from the precaution of having kept Guards of faithful Slaves about them.

On the 23, Mr. Luſſan a Native of Grenada, and late Merchant at Charlotte Town arrived from Trinidad. He relates that he was made priſoner in the ſaid Town about one o'Clock in the morning of the 3th and conducted away by a Detachment to the Camp with 8 or 9 other unfortunate perſons. That he was for the firſt day confined, but releaſed the next from his confinement, and appointed as a Steward or Servant to take care of and ſerve out the Proviſions, and kept ſerving there from ſix in the morning till nine at night. He ſays that one day he delivered out rations for 7200 perſons (including men women and Children and that at firſt they conſumed ſix cattle a day, and afterwards from eight to ten. That when he left the Camp, they had two hundred head of Cattle and eighty Sheep, beſides a Number diſperſed about the woods near the Camp. But before I take Notice of the lucky occaſion, by which Mr. Luſſan regained his liberty, I ſhall mention what he ſays relative to the unfortunate Lieutenant Governor and his fellow priſoners, upon their being brought up to the Camp; he ſays that they were made to paſs throught two lines of Negroes, ſome armed and others not, to the Coffee ſtore, and that Julien Fedon ſoon after went to them, and by his Interpreter, Olivier, addreſſed the Lieutenant Governor, in words, to this Effect, here you are, Tyrant Home, my priſoner. You muſt make them deliver up the fort's. The Governor replied, I am a Priſoner

and have no longer any power in the Colony! I am resigned to my fate, whatever you may make it. Having now mentioned, what Mr. Lussan says passed, upon the Lieutenant Governor and his fellow prisoners being brought up to the Camp, I shall now turn to the way in which he regained his liberty. Application being made to Mr. Lussan by a son of Chevalier de Suze who acted as Commissary of war to the Rebels, for money to assist the Republican Cause, he answered that he was ruined, and had nothing to give; upon which de Suze told him, that a Letter of Creditjon his friends at Trinidad would answer the purpose, to this Mr. Lussan replied, that Mr. Placer, his intimate friend at Trinidad was dead, but that as he had traded to that Island, and was well known, there he might, if permitted to go there, procure on his own account what was wanted, his proposal being accepted of, thinking him faithful to their cause, he and Pierre Alexandre were ordered away to Trinidad with Bills, and some patriotic gifts as, they called them, in money, which had been collected in the Camp. They sailed on the 18th from Grenville, in a fishing boat, accompanied by two other white french men, Portales and Nicolas, and arrived at the Carenage in Trinidad on the Evening of the 19th Alexandre went away directly for Michel Beleran's house in the country a brother in law of Fédon, to furnish him with money to purchase the Articles wanted; as soon as he was gone, Mr. Lussan, a man of principles, a total Enemy at heart to the inglorious cause, in which he was forced, took this favorable Opportunity of getting away, and taking the Bills with him, went to Mr. Benoit's Dert's, who furnishing him with a Canoe at Midnight, he arrived at the Capital, Port D'espagne at half after five in the morning, and immediately after went to the house of the Governor Don Chacon, and there waited with his Guard untill his Excellency rose, when he gave in a deposition of his case and Misfortunes, and requested a Vessel to convey him to St. George's Grenada to lay the same before the Commander in chief and Council of the Island, which Don Chacon very readily complied with and Mr. Lussan accordinly arrived on the day abovementioned, and gave in the above particulars.

On the 26th Captain Watkins of his Majesty's ship Rescoune (whose care Attention and vigilance in preventing Succours and supplies from being landed for the Use of the Rebels Cannot be acknowledged with too much Gratitude by the loyalists of Grenada) sent in at Night a Spanish Schooner, called Felicite, going

from Trinidad to Guadaloupe with Pierre Alexandre on board, who had, as remarked before, brought in with Cadet de ſuze, the ſecond Flag of Truce. He was arraigned on the 34ſt. before a Court Matrial for cooperating with his Majeſty's Rebellious Subjects in an Attempt to ſubvert his Majeſty's Government. The facts being eſtabliſhed againſt him, he was ſentenced to be hanged. The ſentence was accordingly carried into Execution, on the 2th of April, on the Public Market place. His Countenance appered gloomy. In fact his Deportment on the awful Occaſion, was in general ſullen, ſcarce uttering a word, even to the Prieſt, who attended him. Juſt as the Scaffold was removed, and he ſwung off the rope broke with him, and he remained ſeated on the Ground, with downcaſt looks, till another could be provided, which having been done as ſoon as poſſible, he was launched of to Eternity, as an awful and ſtriking Example to deter others, by his merited fate, from the Commiſſion of ſimilar Enormities.

I will with leave engage my Readers, Attention with one more Occurrence; before I reſume military Operations, and proceed on to the Expedition againſt Grenville. Some weeks after publiſhing the Proclamation, I took notice of in an early part of this performance, offering pardon to all the Inſurgents who ſhould come in, except thoſe who had Committed Murder, and a reward of twenty Johannes's per head for all thoſe of them who ſhould be brought in either dead or alive, who did not avail themſelves of the pardon offered; I ſay ſome weeks after were found diſperſed abouth the Country, ſeveral printed Papers in French, termed an anet (Declaration) ſigned by Victor Hugues, Goyrand and Lebas, as Commiſſioners delegated by the National Convention, to the Windward Iſlands. It particularly alluded to, and Manifeſtly appeared to have Originated from the ſaid Proclamation. I ſhall therefore ſtate the material parts of this Anet (Declaration) contained in theſe printed Papers. His curious Piece opens with boaſting of the ſentiments of humanity, which have always governed their Conduct toward, their Enemies and Priſoners, and which they ſay, has been forgotten by the Engliſh Nation in theſe Colonies, who althought convinced of the impoſſibility of reſiſting the Republican Valour; do not ceaſe by their innumerable Crimes to force them to make Riprisals. They then repreſent what they call the ridiculous blockade of General, Vaughan and Caldwell, pretty much ſimilar to the ſenſeleſs project, as they term it, of the famous Pitt (their Maſter) to ſtarve

to deal the french people, at the very moment, that all their Enemies beaten and dispirited fly before them, leaving them Maſters of all Belgia and Holland. After making ſome other repreſentations, among others, their ſetting forth their *baſe and ignoble* Alliance with the vile Savages of ſaint Vincent, (whom they had artfully encouraged under falſe and ſpecious colourings to revolt and ſedition,) they appear to ground their arret (Declaration) principally upon the Proclamation, offering 20 Johannet's per head of Rebellious Murderers brought in either dead or alive; for in the ordering part of it, after appointing their Officer Nogues, whom they ſtile *Commandant* at Grenada, and Lagrange their Delegate, to ſignify to the Chiefs of the Enemy in this Colony, the preſent Arret (Declaration) they charge and direct all the Officers commanding their armies in the Iſland already conqueted or to be conquered, to obſerve as they term it, the Laws of War, that in caſe one Republican (under which appellation they have falſely adopted and claimed the Rebels, Cutthroats and Incendiaries of Grenada and elſewhere, as their own ſubjects) ſhould upon a deliberate reſolve be put to death by the hands of their Enemies, to put them all indiſcriminately to the ſword, until they obliterate their names and remembrance, in the Colony, where the Crimes ſhall be committed. The Arret (Declaration) ends with proclaming to the public Opinion, the Preſident of Grenada and his Secretary (calling the former, Kenneth Francis Mackenzie, and the latter, Mather Byles, without any additions) as the Signers of the ſaid Proclamation, Declaring, that the french Republicans have no manner of Occaſion to ſet a price on ſuch contemptible heads in order to conquer and annihilate them * I ſhall remark on this ſaid Piece; that the Character of the Britiſh Nation for humanity and good treatment towards their Priſoners of war, is too well known to require any Arguments to prove the falſehood and abſurdity, of ſuch a ſcandalous and ſhameful piece of Publication; and by refering to the ſaid Proclamation of the 3rd. of March, to which they expreſsly allude, will be diſcovered an Aggravation of falſehood, for there you will find no rewards offered for the heads of french Republicans, but for heads of ſuch infamous Inſurgents, who have been guilty of the moſt horrid and deliberate Murders in the very heart of this Colony, whom all Laws both human and divine cry aloud after, and demand their utter Extirpation from the face of the Earth, as the Peſts and diſgraceful Monſters of human nature. Thus we ſee that when once a ſet of men baſely abandon the poſt of Virtue, and labour in erecting ſtrange and diabolical Syſtems, they are too apt, in order to var-

* *For translation of Arret*, Vide *Appendix nro. V.*

niſh over, as they think, their abominable Schemes and deſigns, to have recourſe to pitifulies, falſehoods, and misrepreſentations.

Having now finiſhed the Occurences I propoſed previous to the Narrative of the Expedition againſt Grenville, I will now enter upon that Matter. The little Army prepared for this Expedition, conſiſted of the following Detachments; One Captain, to wit, Captain Gurdon of the 58th. Regiment (Commander of the whole(two Subalterns, and fifty men from his Majeſty's Troops before Belvedere, One Captain, to wit, Captain Mc. Caſkil, two Subalterns, and fifty men from the Saint Andrew's and Saint Davids Regiments of Militia, and one Captain, to wit, Captain Mackenzie, two Subalterns, two Serjeants, two Corporals, and forty rank and file, from the Saint Patrick's Regiment of Militia mounted on horſeback, and with an Officer and twelve privates of the Troop of light Cavalry, armed with Muskets and Bayonets. The Detachment from the Regulars, and Militia from the Saint Andrew's and Saint David's Regiments, embarked on board the armed Ship, Flying-fiſh, and the armed Schooner, Pegaſus, at Charlotte Town which place they left the 29th. of march, and proceded for Grenville Bay, having with them Major Stewart of the Saint Patrick's as a Volunteer, who being, as it ſeems, poſſeſſed of a perfect knowledge of that part of the Iſland, was pitched upon to point out the place of Debarkation, and the poſt he ſhould approve, as the moſt proper to occupy and maintain. The Detachment of the Saint Patricks Regiment with the twelve privates of the Troop of light Cavalry, were ordered to proceed, and take poſt at the Dwelling Houſe on the Obſervatory Plantation, where they were to remain, until they ſaw the Ship Flying-fiſh ſhew certain Signals, and immediately upon diſcovering thoſe Signals to proceed to Grenville Bay, and join the Troops to be landed there, in ſupport of the meditated Attack againſt the Enemy. Thus having laid down the preliminary plan, or in other words the Outlines of this Expedition, I will now look after and purſue the Event of it. The Night after the two Veſſels left Charlotte Town, it was found abſolutely neceſſary on account of a ſevere Gale of wind, with alſo an adverſe Current, to make a ſtretch for the Iſle Ronde (a ſmall Iſland at a ſhort diſtance to windward) in order to fetch Grenville Bay, the Roman Emperor, a Ship of George Shand's Esquire, which the Rebels had got poſſeſſion of, was diſcovered ſo moored as to block up the mouth of the harbour. Upon this diſcovery, Captain Gurdon was determined without loſs of time to go in queſt of ſome other landing place, but having obſerved that on reaching the Northern part of the Bay, called

Teleſcope Bay, that a Debarkation could not be effected there with any degree of ſafety, the Flying-fiſh, and Pegaſus were ordered to put about. and they fetched Levera, as the neareſt point of the Iſland. There again new difficulties fell in their way, the ſea running very high, how were they to diſembark in their ſmall boats? but here providentially, Captain Watkins of his Majeſty's Ship Reſource (that good and faithful Officer in the ſervice of his King, and Nation, whom I mentioned before) appeared in ſight, bore down, and immediately after, had his boats put out, and by his prudent and judicous Conduct, procured the landing of the Troops without the loſs of a ſingle individual. The men being thus landed, Captain Gurdon after forming, marched the to the Obſewatory Plantation, about five Miles diſtance from Grenville. There he joined Captain Mackenzie, with the Detachment of the Saint Patrick's Regiment, and twelve privates of light Cavalry, who had marched from Gouyave, and arrived at that Poſt two days before: On the 2th. of April Captain Gurdon ſett his little Army in motion to advance to the Attack of Pilot Hill. The Preſident received a Letter from Captain Gurdon, dated Obſervatory Houſe April the 3d. giving an Account of the particulars and Event of this Matter. It ſtates to this Effect, that he Captain Gurdon proceeded yeſterday morning (that is to ſay the 2d. of April) to attach the Inſurgents on Pilot Hill, leaving only a ſufficient force at the Obſervatory, to protect ſome ſick men there, that when he advanced near la Bay, they the Inſurgents firſt made a ſtand with about one hundred men at Paradiſe Negro houſes, from which they were diſlodged, but ſtill kept up a fire on Captain Mc. Caskil's Company, which he had ſent to ſcour on the right, and wounded two of his men, but not dangerous. That on his advancing with the main body, along the road, they fired a Cannon at his men, which, having got the Ball appeared to be a Nine-pounder, and mortally wounded one of his Grenadiers ſo bad, that he died before he could reach the Obſervatory. That he then got his men under the Cover of a Hill, when they, the Inſurgents fired a ſecond Ball, but it fell a little ſhort of them. That he then went with Major Stewart to ſee their poſition and force, from a Hill called Teleſcope Houſe, when to their great Surpriſe, they, the Inſurgents, manifeſtly by the Sheds on Pilot Hill, had two pieces of Cannon, and full two hundred men, and all the adjoining Heights, covered with men principally armed with Muskets. That in ſhort, they appeared ſo ſtrong and ſo well prepared for them. that on his conſulting Colonel Mc. Donald and other Gentlemen, that he muſt loſe at leaſt one, if not two thirds of his men, before he could gain the Hill, and that his Force was ſo ſmall, that it

was impoſſible to keep poſſeſſion of it afterwards. That they therefore, as well as himſelf, thought it more prudent and adviſable to return and keep poſſeſſion of Observatory Hill, until he could inform the Preſident of their, the Inſurgents, ſtrength and poſition. That he conſequently ſent the wounded men, and Ammunation off immediately, and by remaining at Paradiſe negro houſes for about an hour or ſo with the Troopers, after he had ſent the whole Body away, he effected a retreat for the whole* "Nothing material happening for near three weeks relative to further Operations in this Expedition. I ſhall occupy the Minds of my Readers with more recent and intermediate Occurences. On the 2d of April. the London fleet of Merchantmen arrived off Charlotte Towp, under Convoy of his Majeſty's Ship, Solebay, with Tranſports having on board the 25th and 29th Regiments. The Preſident had diſpatched a Letter to Barbados to be delivered to the Commanding Officer of the expected Reinforcement on his Arrival, who in fact had arrived and ſailed for Grenada; but was met with before he made the land, and the Letter put into his hands, which contained the Preſidents Opinion of the plan or mode of Attack, that is, he recommended that the Troops ſhould be debarked in three Diviſions, one at Grenville Bay, one at Charlotte Town, and one at Saint George's. And that he had eſtabliſhed Ports at the two firſt mentioned places** but ſo it happened, the two Regiments were all landed at Charlotte Town on the firſt of April, and marched up to the Camp before Belvidere, excepting a reſerve of two hundred and fifty men under Major Mallory, of the 29th Regiment, who embarked the day after for Saint George's, where they arrived the ſame day, and at or about ten Oclok in the Morning on the 4th the ſucceding day, marched to take poſt on a Height, the Plantation of one Michel, between two and three Miles the other ſide of the Grand Etang (a piece of water of ſome Magnitude on or arbout the Centre of the Iſland,) On reaching Ache's Plantation (an Aſcent towards the deſtined poſt) they were attacked by a Number of the Rebels, who ſheltered among thick Buſh-

*Vide *Captain Gurdon's Letter, Appendix nro. VI.*

** Vide *Preſidents Letter Appendix nro. VII. With reſpect to the Poſt at Grenville the Preſident muſt have been led into an Error by ſome Miſinformation or other at the time of writing his Letter, or perhaps concluded that Captain Gurdon could not fail of taking poſt at Grenville with the Detachment he had ſent under him for that purpoſe, but we find afterwards that he unfortunately did fail, nor were we in poſſeſſion of that poſt, till ſome days after the arrival of General Nicolls, as will be ſhewn in the ſequel of this Narrative.*

hes and Trees, killed a Serjeant, and wounded an Officer, and four privates. They were soon dispersed, and our Troops remained quiet and unmolested all Night. The next morning Major Mallory in visiting a Detachment somewhat advanced, was attacked by a negro and mulatto man, who rushing out upon him from a thick Covert, wounded him, but that Gallant Officer by his spirited exertions, extricated himself from them.

In consequence of the unfortunate Accident, which had happened to Major Mallory, the President wrote to colonel Campbell for another Officer to supply his place, who sent Colonel Este; and Colonel Este arriving at Saint George's, set out in the Afternoon of the 6th for Aché's joined by Lieutenant Mc. Namara first Lieutenant of Marines of his Majesty's Ship, Resource, with a Detachment of fifty men and two field Pieces. The Detachment was composed of Regulars and Militia. The Militia under the Command of Captain Thomas of the Saint George's Regiment; The Detachment reached Aché's about seven at Night, and at Nine or a little after, our men were attacked by a party of Rebells who came down from the Heights, but were soon dispersed. Upon the whole the Expedition against Michel's proved unsuccessful, Colonel Este not thinking it safe and advisable to proceed on to the Attack of that place, but continued at Aché's until recalled, which I shall mention in it's proper time and place.

To keep up the thread of my Narrative, as well as the Nature of things will permit, I shall now advert again to the Camp before Belvidere, and mention that on the same day, that is to say, the 2d. of April on which Major Mallory was sent off to Saint George's, in order to proceed and take post at Michel's, Major Wright marched with 250 men to join and cooperate with Captain Gurdon in forcing the Rebels from la Baye: and on the 3d. Colonel Campbell sent a Detachment of Ninety Regulars and ten Militia men under the Command of Captain Ewin of the 25th Regiment, to occupy a post at a place of Madame Chadeau's, at about half a Mile distant of the Rebel Camp, commanding an extensive View, in order to prevent all interscourse on that Quarter. The Picquets from this Detachment gave several Alarms in the Afternoon, which occasioned the main Body to turn out at each of them. About ten O'clock at Night Colonel Campbell dispatced fifty Regulars to reinforce this Detachment, and about eleven, it was attacked by a numerous Body from the Rebel Camp who kept up a con-

ſtant, but irregular fire for the ſpace of half an hour, which was returned on our ſide with the greateſt firmneſs and reſolution. In the courſe of the Action, Captain Ewin received a ſhot in his Neck, but notwithſtanding that, he gallantly retained the Command of his brave Troops, till the battle was over. The Rebels at lenght broke ground and retreated, but being numerous had the power of carrying off their killed and wounded which prevented us from ascertaining the Number of either. Two of our men were killed in the Action, and nine wounded. Captain Ewin died about two hours after the Affair was over.

My Attention at preſent calls me to the particulars of the Attack made on the 8th of April on the Rebels Camp at Belvidere; an Account of this Affair. I was obligingly favored with, through the Application of a Friend, by Brigardier General Campbell, then Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, commanding and directing the Military Movements and Operations on the Occaſion. The ſubſtance of which I will here preſent my Readers with. It appears that on the 7th of April, the Preſident (Mr. Mackenzie) was at Mount Saint John (our main Encampment before Belvidere), and upon an interview with General Campbell, propoſed an immediate Attack upon the Enemy's poſt at Morne Quaqua on the heights of Belvidere (which I alluded to before, as the higheſt Mountain in the Iſland) and commenced to ſtate in very ſtrong terms the neceſſity of ſuch a meaſure, dwelt much on the Delay, and that nothing could be ſo hurtful to the common cauſe as Procraſtination, and that vigorous Exertions muſt take place. General Campbell, on his part expreſſed his wiſh to embrace every means of diſtreſſing the Enemy, and promoting the public Good, but that in the preſent ſituation of our ſmall force, conſidering the ſtrength of the Enemy, more from ſituation than from Numbers, conceived that the Attack propoſed might be attended with very ſerious Conſequences. That with reſpect to the Enemy's Numbers, the Preſident ſaid, he muſt be miſtaken, for that it was the preſent deficiency in that point, which offered the moſt favorable opportunity of putting a period to the diſtreſſed Situation of the Country, and therefore muſt not be neglected, for that ſucceſs ſeemed now to be reduced to an abſolute certainty, as he was aſſured from the beſt Authority poſſible, that the Enemy had detached ſo largely for the Defence of their Poſts at La Baye, and Aché's, that very few firelocks were left at Morne Quaqua, and hardly any Ammunition, concluding with ſaying that he had already propoſed for a Corps of ſeamen, which ſhould be ready, when called for, and therefore deſired that the time might be fixed. General Campbell then obſerved,

that Matters being brought to this Crisis by Determination of an Authority he had no right to contro, and perceiving that the Dispositions and Opinions of the people preponderated that way, he replied, that as an Attack was judged so very necessary, the small force now on the Spot was ready to make the Experiment at any time, and that according to the Statement given, he conceived, the sooner it took place, the better, that he should therefore propose the following Morning; which being agreed to, the President and himself parted. General Campbell next mentions, that with much satisfaction he learned that a body of Seamen were to be with them in the proposed Attack, well knowing how much might be expected from the spirited exertions of such a Corps when their Service is directed to such purposes, as their Mode of life has rendered them most capable of being useful in, but here he found himself sensibly mortified, when on their arrival at Mount Saint John, he learned that the President had pledged his Word that the Seamen were on no Account to be employed in draging Canno, that this at once deprived him of the Advantage of employing *an Arm* of much consequence in that line, as well as from any species of service from many of them, who had neither Fireloks, nor other Weapons, except such as seemed to be thrown in their way by Accident. That it was suggested on the occasion that a Six-Pounder, if placed about half a Mile forward from Mount Saint John, upon a rising Ground, might have some Effect, more especially should Fortune frown, and a retreat become necessary. That the Seamen were prevailed upon in performing this little service, and the Gun was placed in the course of the Night. That the Corps of Seamen consisted of about two hundred composed of Volunteers from his Majesty's Ship Resource, the Transports, and some of the trading Ships. Captain Watkins of the Resource commanded, and had with him, Captain Browel, the Agent of Transports, with Captain Blacket of a trading Ship. General Campbell now proceeds to describe the Military Arrangement of his Troops (which marched the next Morning the 8th to the meditaded Attack.) their Movements, Operations, and final issue. He says, the Arrangement of our small force was as follows, he told them off into two attacking Columns, and a small Reserve. Lieutenant Colonel Hope of the 25th Regiment commanded one of these Columns, and Lieutenant Colonel Dickson of the 29th, the other. The Reserve he kept with himself, to be employed as Occasion might render necessary. The Column under Colonel Hope consisted of Detachments from the Saint George's Regiment under the Command of Major Park, Detachments from the 9th &c. under the Command of Major Mc. Lean of the 68th Regiment, the light Company of the 25th Regiment with the remaining part of that Battalion not already detached. The Column un-

der Colonel Dickſon was compoſed of the Corps of Seamen, the light Company of the 29th Regiment, together with what remained of that Battalion, then not employed upon other ſervice. The Reſerve was compoſed of the Grenadiers of the 25th and 29th Regiments. The ſervice allotted for Colonel Hope was to force the Enemy from the loweſt ſtage of the Ridge, upon the right of Morne Quaqua, and endeavour to follow them up to the ſecond, upon which they had a Nine-Pounder mounted, and to the rear of which, every previous Obſervation induced General Campbell to think, there muſt be a road of Communication, as there appeared a conſtant Intercourſe between the two poſts. Colonel Hope after ſurmounting many difficulties, occaſioned by deep Ground thick Bruſh, Rocks and fallen Trees at length got poſſeſſion of the firſt Stage without much Oppoſition from the Enemy, whoſe retreat was ſo very precipitate and ſcattered, that their route could not be traced. The Colonel, thaugh attended by the beſt Guide, that could be found, was unable to diſcover any Road or path, by which he could mount to the ſecond ſtage of the Hill, and in ſearch of which, the Column ſuffered conſiderably, from the fire kept up by the Enemy from above. It was at this time that Captain Stopford of the 9th Regiment, with many galant Aſſociates, regardleſs of life, and only anxious to bring the Enemy to cloſe Action, attempted to force a paſſage by a route, which in cooler Moments, muſt have been deemed inacceſſible. The gallant Captain fell with many others. Colonel Hope continued the different Attacks, as long as his Character as an Officer, or humanity as a man could authorize. The object of the Column under Colonel Dickſon was ſimilar to that under Colonel Hope. They were to force their way to the ſecond ſtage of the Ridge, and where, ſhould Fortune favor their meeting their joint Efforts were to have been employed in driving the Enemy from that and every other part of the Hill. The firſt, who gained poſſeſſion of the Nine-Pounder was immediately to turn it upon the Enemy, follow up his Succeſs, or remain poſted until reinforced or otherwiſe, as might ſeem moſt eligible for the good of the Service, and deſtruction of the Enemy. The laſt mentioned Column under Colonel Dickſon, was to have aſcended the Hill by a road, which led directly from the low Ground to where the Nine-Pounder was mounted, but as it appeared, that this Gun bore immediately upon that Road, and that it's fire might prove very deſtructive to the Column, during it's Advance, General Campbell directed that the Seamen, as being from profeſſion active and expert climbers, ſhould aſcend through the Wood, to the right of the road, while the light Company of the 29th ſhould puſh by the left of it. From the active Exertions of theſe two Bodies under Cover of the Wood, and out of the line of fire from the Gun, he

had Confidence, that they would gain the Summit, in ſufficient time to clear ground for the Column to gain a footing, and might poſſibly ſeize on the Gun, before it had done them much damage. From two ſuch Attacks, the one to the front, and the other upon the flank, and to the Rear of the Enemy's poſition, General Campbell ſays, that he was induced to hope for ſucceſs, particularly when he conſidered the weakneſs of the oppoſing Force, as the Preſident had been ſo ſtrongly aſſured of; he was, however, too well convinced by fatal Experience, that the Preſident had been groſſly misinformed, and the Aſſurances given him, totally erroneous. The fate of the Column under Colonel Hope has been already mentioned, that under Colonel Dickſon failed likewiſe in it's Object, for inſtead of aſcending the Hill by the Road propoſed, they were led conſiderably to the right of it, owing to ſome miſtake of their Guide, here through every Obſtacle of thick bruſh, rocks, fallen trees, with deep and ſlippery Ground, they attempted to force a paſſage in the face of a Mountain, ſo very ſteep, as from that cauſe alone ſeemed almoſt inacceſſible, were every other obſtacle removed, but in addition to this, they were in every opening of the Wood, expoſed to a deſtructive fire which the ſituation of the Ground they were on, prevented their returning. In this ſcramble, for it was not a March, the Seamen led, and having at lenght arrived to within ſixty Yards of the Summit, and preceiving that the Enemy were in conſiderable force, and ready formed to receive them, Colonel Dickſon took a view of his own ſtrength, and finding it to conſiſt of about twenty five Seamen, and not many more Soldiers, he ſtated to Captain Watkins the probable Deſtruction, which might attend their perſiſting with ſo very ſmall a force. The Captain and others feeing Matters in the ſame light, it was unanimouſly agreed upon, to fall back to collect their wounded, and fatigued, which accordingly was done as they deſcended to the low Grounnd. Being now again collected (except a part of Colonel Hope's Column, which did not rally upon the reſerve) General Campbell ſays, that it occurred to him, that with ſome Artillery, which could in a degree check the fire of the Nine-Pounder, as well as keep the ſummit of the Ridge near it, clear of ſmall arms, that a ſecond Attempt might prove more ſucceſsful, if made by the road on which it was firſt intended that Colonel Dickſon ſhould aſcend the Hill, he therefore requeſted that the Seamen might go to Mount Saint John, and with all the Expedition poſſible, bring over the Six-Pounder before mentioned, and a Howitzer likewiſe if practicable, and that they ſeemed perfectly well pleaſed with the Employment, and ſet out accordingly. During the delay neceſſarily occaſioned by this buſineſs, Genaral Campbell propoſed

to rest the Troops in such situation, as they could not be annoyed by any Artillery from the Hill, and where nothing could disturb them, unless the Enemy came down into the Plain, an advantage he did not conceive them in the humour of giving. During this time he inspected into the situation of the men, and was sorry to find them in general so perfectly fatigued and knocked up, as appeared to render them totally incapable of any exertions. Two thirds at least had lost their shoes, and their feet were so injured as to occasion perfect lameness. From these Circumstances as well as an Information he just then received, that the Seamen had shewn no intention of bringing the Guns, and for the most part had left Mount Saint John, General Campbell determined to propose a retreat, which being approved of by Colonels Hope and Dickson, as the only measure remaining in their then situation, he directed, that these Gentlemen should lead off their men with all the regularity possible, while he should endeavour to cover the rear, from any insult, with the Reserve. The wounded had been sent off some time before. The Enemy no sooner perceived their retrogade movement, than they began to descend into to the low Ground, and commenced a straggling and harmless firing but the Situations occupied from time to time by the Reserve, kept them at such a distance, as to prevent any hurry in the line of March, General Campbell perceiving however a large body moving briskly by a Path to our left, immediately conceived that their intentions were to flank the Reserve, or probably to get between it and the line of March, he therefore hastened to check their progress, and finding the light Company of the 25th Regiment, he posted them in such a situation, as must have brought certain destruction on the Enemy, had they persisted, but they ditcovered the danger and retired, and our Troops were suffered without forther mol-station to return quietly to Mount Saint John, and the other Quarters. "Thus ends General Campbell's Account of particulars relative to the Attack of the 8th, to which he has subjoined Motives, for the foregoing plan of Attack, as follows, he says, that as the plan was politely left to his own Arrangement, he shall just mention a few of the Motives, which induced him to adopt it. The Post occupied by the Enemy on Morne Quaqua, he had good reason to suppose could only admit of being attacked with any possible hope of Success upon two points, and it was likewise apparent that the one by the road on their front was so narrow that the attacking Column must be confined to a front of very few Files, whilst the Flanks must remain exposed to the Enemy's fire during the whole of it's progress in advancing, and which must inevitably be in the face of some Artillery. These Considerations induced him to divide his force,

as before mentioned, and to make the Attack upon what he conceived the two aſſailable points, at one and the ſame time. Another reaſon had it's influence, which was, he was convinced, how much divided Attacks tend to diſtract even the beſt Troops. But ſince in the progreſs of theſe Attacks, they tended to one and the ſame Centre, Experience pointed to the danger of riſking ſuch an Operation during the darkneſs of the night. The Event proved how impoſſible it would have been to carry on any Operations during that time, for even the beſt Guides went aſtray in the clear light of Day, what muſt have been the conſequence, if attempted without that Aid? The firſt of theſe Conſiderations it was, which General Campbell ſays, induced him to fix on the firſt dawn of day for commencing the Attack. He further ſays, that by a previous Order, the Troops were ready formed on the public road under Mount Saint John by four O'clock in the Morning; which appeared to him to have been ſufficient time allowed for marching little more than one Mile from that hour, until day broke. He concludes with ſaying, that the accidental Circumſtances however of rain, which fell in Torrents during the night, had rendered the road ſo deep and miry, that not leſs than two hours were ſpent in marching that ſhort diſtance".

In this Attack, no other Commiſſioned Officer, we apprehend, was killed beſides Captain Stopford, and Enſign Baillie, of the 29th Regiment. But we loſt a number of Non-Commiſſioned Officers and of rank and file, particularly of the 9th. We had to lament on this Occaſion the Death of Mr. Park, (formerly of the Saint George's light Infantry) who had entered as a Volunteer in the laſt mentioned Regiment. He was a young Gentleman of great Merit, and of very extenſive Abilities, and was for ſome time the Editor of the Saint Georges Chronicle, under whoſe direction that Vehicle of Intelligence, afforded much uſeful Intelligence, as well as a pleaſing variety of Amuſement.

In the Courſe of the Attack, a moſt inhuman and bloody Tragedy was acted at the Camp of Belvidere. The Lieutenant Governor, and the other unfortunate priſoners were ordered out by Fedon, and excepting three were deliberately ſacrificed as ſo many Victims, in reſentment, it is ſaid, of the above Attack, and in reſentment of the death of a brother of his, who fell on the Occaſion. The three, whom Fedon pardoned, were, Doctr. Hay, becauſe he had cured him formerly of a dangerous fit of Sickneſs. The Reverend Mr Mc Mahon

owed his life to the intercession of some coloured people, and Mr. Ker, because he had married a daughter of Chevalier de Surze. The Lieutenant Governor and the other prisoners were hurried along with every mark of Ignominy and contempt to the fatal place of Execution, and there by a Party ordered out for that purpose, were, one after the other, shot to death. After this melancholy and shocking scene was closed, their bodies were promiscuously thrown into pits prepared for them, but dug so shallow, and so slightly covered, that the hogs rooted up, and mangled their wretched Carcasses. Fedon, it is said, went a few Nights after to Paraclete Plantation, where Mrs. Home, the lady of the unfortunate Lieutenant Governor, had been some few Months before interred, in order to dig up and expose her Remains, saying in Words to this Effect, that Home had been food for hogs, and that she should not share a better fate," when he and his Party were alarmed by the discharge of Musketry, which occasioned their precipitate departure, and frustrated their savage design.

Brigadier General Nicolls with Captain Drew his Brigade Major arrived on the 13th at Night from Martinico, at Saint George's, invested by Sir John Vaughan, then Commander in chief of our forces in this part of the Globe, with the chief Command of the Island. He immediately occupied himself in making necessary Enquiries, and obtaining all possible Information, relative to the situation of Affairs in the Colony. The General as well as his Brigade Major, having been formerly stationed here for some time, possessed a perfect knowledge of the face of the Country. And as they were respected during their long residence, so they were received with a hearty welcome, and with every mark of a polite Attention. On the morning of the 15th, General Nicolls accompanied by his Honor the President, visited the Post at Aches, and upon his return embarked for Charlotte Town, where having arrived, after visiting that place, he proceeded to the Camp before Belvidere. When he came back to Saint George's, he sent Orders to Colonel Este, to abandon the Post at Madame Ache's, and that just above it, occupied by Lieutenant Mc. Namara. The two Detachments on the 19th marched into Saint George's. Thus ended the Expedition I before took Notice of, commenced under the Command of Major Mallory. General Nicolls also at an early period after his Arrival had raised and imbodied a Corps of three hundred faithful and trusty Slaves under the Command of Major Farquharson. They were equally divided into five Companies under their respective Captains and Lieutenants, and being accustomed to labour, fatigue and travelling in the Woods were on many occations of important Service to the Colony.

I will now turn to Major Wright, and the Detachment under his Command. After a very fatiguing and disagreeable march, they reached Mirabeau, in which March they lost twelve or thirteen of their men. How this happened, whether they were incapable of continuing on through fatigue, and destroyed by the savage Enemy, or whether by sinking under the weight of fatigue they expired, or what became of them, has not to my knowledge, been discovered. Major Wright formed a junction with Captain Gurdons Detachment at Mount Horne, but soon after reaching Mirabeau had been attacked by a Party of the Rebels, who were presently routed and put to flight by our brave Troops. Upon the junction at Mount Horne Major Stewart proposed and recommended Grand-Etang, from it's situation and Vicinity to Grenville Bay as the most eligible Post, but it's being observed that some sick men were at the Observatory, it was determined upon due Consultation to reoccupy that Post, and accordingly marched there. On the 22d a foraging Party of our's was attacked by a considerable Number of the Rebels, who killed two Gentlemen, Mr. Robert Turnbull, and Mr. Langan. Upon hearing the firing Major Wright ordered out a strong party of his men, who discovered the Rebels posted on a Hill at Tivoli, defended by a Six-Pounder. Our men proceeded in two Divisions, with a cool and steady courage to attack and dislodge them. As Captain Gurdon was boldly and eagerly advancing at the head of his, he received a Shot, and fell like a brave Officer as he was, gloriously expiring in the lap of honor. After a short and very spirited Impression made on the Rebels by our Troops, they abandoned the Six-Pounder and precipitately ran down the Hill.

About this time died Major Mallory, and shortly after Captain Rogers of his Majesty's Ship Quebec, much regretted on Account of his Active zeal and spirited Exertions in the service of Grenada. They were both carried off by a fatal Malignant fever, brought into the Island about two Years before in a Ship from Bulam in Africa, which after short Illnesses, put a period to the lives of great many of different Ranks and Conditions.

General Nicolls having planed a grand Expedition against Grenville Bay, all the posts before the Camp at Belvidere, were on the 26th in consequence thereof evacuated, and a large body of choice men, composed of Regulars and Militia, were then embarked to carry this plan into Execution, who landed on the 28th

about two Miles above the destined place of Attack. On their Approach to the shore the Eye was struck with the sight of a terrible Conflagration: a Number of Plantations, no less than twenty, I was told, were in a blaze all at once. They then marched joined by Colonel Gahagan's Volunteer light Cavalry, and Major Farquharson's Volunteer black Infantry, who had gone by land, and they arrived late in the Afternoon on an Eminence at a short distance from Pilot Hill, which commanded it, and prepared every thing to Cannonade and storm it the next Morning, but the Rebels abandoned it in the Night, after spiking their Cannon, and carried fire and devastation through the different Plantations, in their retreat to their Camp.

The Occurence, which now offers to be taken Notice of is a trait of the gallant Behaviour of the Saint George's Troop of light Cavalry. An Account of it was obligingly furnished me by Mr. Layfield, a Gentlemen of the Corps, who was in the Action. He says a few days after the evacuation of Pilot Hill by the Enemy, the Troop of light Cavalry, then stationed in that Quarter under the Command of Captain Mc. Burnie were ordered out at about three Oclock in the Afternoon, and after a very smart ride on the high road leading to the Enemy's grand Camp, they halted at the house of Madame Renaud (whose son had joined the rebels) in expectation of meeting some of them there on a visit, being very convenient for them. They were soon after convinced that their suspicions were well founded, for the first salutation upon leaving the house, was, *Courage Citoyens* in English, *Courage Citizens*, from a blind Negro man. In ten Minutes after, passing through a defile, a few straggling shots were fired at them by a party of the Rebels concealed in the bush, which fortunately took no Effect. The Troop not thinking them worthy of notice, proceeded on to an open Plain above Mirabeau's Work's, to which place the Enemy followed them in great Numbers, very irregularly and at a very respectful distance. When some of them came down, so as it was thought impossible for them to escape, Captain Mc. Burnie gave Orders for the Troop to face about and charge them. They instantly perceiving the change, fled in every direction for the Canes and bush, and the Ground being holed, consequently very heavy for the horses, only one was taken. It being then past 5 O'clock, Orders were given to the Troop to return to their Quarters. Near the road, about half a Mile below the Works at Mirabeau, under Cover of a patch of Canes, the Enemy were again discovered in vast Numbers marching on in regular Order, and instantly on our appearing in sight, their advanced Guard drew up and

fired two regular vollies. After a few shots from the Troop, the Officer of their advanced Guard, fell (a brave and gallant man, being then at least fifteen or twenty paces before his men, who must have been of some consequence amongst them, as a green Sash was taken of him three Yards long) Upon the fall of their leader, Captain Mc. Burnie perceiving the Enemy rather disconcerted, instantly ordered the Charge, and drove them down a large Precipice. Six men were left dead on the Spot, and three horses saddled and bridled taken with four Muſquets."

Here follows another trait of the gallant behaviour of the Saint George's Troop of light Cavalry, which happened a short time subsequent to the preceeding one. An Account of it was obligingly furnished me by Mr. Sutherland, another Gentleman of that Corps, who was in the Action. It states as follows, "On the of May the Troop of light Cavalry was ordered out under the command of Captain Mc. Burnie for Grenville Bay, and accordingly set out from Saint George's at Eleven O'clock that Night, halted a little before day break, under a shady Tree at La Sageſſe Plantation, for about half an hour, and then proceeding arrived at Grenville Bay, at ten O'clock in the forenoon, when Captain Mc. Burnie went up to Pilot-Hill, and delivered Colonel Campbell (since Brigadier General) the Diſpatches he had in charge from General Nicolls. Colonel Campbell after receiving the Diſpatches, obſerved to Captain Mc. Burnie, that a very ſuſpicious Veſſel was seen off the Harbour the Evening before, and made an Attempt to land at Marquis Bay, but was fired upon by the Guard Schooner lying at Anchor there, Upon which ſhe immediately sheered off. Colonel Campbell further obſerved to Captain Mc. Burnie, that he had every reaſon to ſuppoſe that ſhe was going to ſome of the out Bays towards Megrin, and ordered the Troop immediately to go and intercept her making a landing, ſhould they ſee her attempting it at any one of them. They proceeded accordingly, and arrived at La Sageſſe at three O'clok the ſame Afternoon, but ſaw nothing of her. They then ſat down under a ſhade at the Works of La Sageſſe in order to take a refreſhment of what they had. They were not ſeated more than fifteen Minutes when they ſaw a Hill upon Corinth Plantation a little way above them covered over with armed Mulattoes and Negroes. As ſoon as they diſcovered that the Troop obſerved them, they gave three Cheers and cried out in French, to this effect, in English, *"O! Mr. Troopers, You will meet ſomething to day you never before experianced in your lives.*

"Battle Battle! Three malignant ſlaves all intirely [illegible] by all [illegible] their [illegible]

After this Salutation, the Troop immediately advanced towards them, but seeing they could not advantageously attack them on the Ground they were on, took possession of a hill very near them, but the hill being covered over with very high brush, they found it impracticable to maintain it, and therefore retreated for another, the Rebels pursuing them. The Troop a little below the hill they had quitted, exchanged several shots with the Rebels on that Ground, then ascended the other hill close by, but finding that the Rebels had retired and halted on their old Post Corinth Hill, it was proposed by Captain Mc. Burnie, that the Troop should go and storm the place without loss of time, but it was hinted, they could not succeed, and other Methods proposed, when Captain Mc. Burnie threw his fuzee to his boy, drew his sword, and cried out, "*Gentlemen, who will follow me*, and then set off at full gallop and every one followed their brave Captain's Example, and put about Eighty of the rascals to flight, killing four, whose heads were brought to Saint George's. After this they set out at about five O'clock for Saint George's, where they arrived at Nine O'clock at Night, after an excursion of twenty one hours."

The Attack at our Post at Saint David's, commonly called by the old French name, Megrin, comes next in turn to be recorded, in which about sixty men, Regulars and Militia not only defended it against several hundred armed Rebels, but repulsed them, killing and wounding upwards of three times our Number. The Post was at a Church, which belonged to the french Romanists in that Quarter. A particular Account of this brilliant Affair, I was favored with by the Reverend Mr. May, who was on the spot, and greatly distinguished himself, I am assured, by his spirited Exertions, as well as animated Exhortations during the time. This Gentleman says, that about two O'clock in the Morning of the 25th of May (rendered the more remarkable being Whitmonday) the Post was alarmed by the discharge of hundreds of Muskets and shouts, which were sufficient to rouse them all from the profoundest Sleep, that at this early period they were much concerned on hearing the Shrieks and Cries of some of our men, who were not able to escape from the Guard House, and who were suffering under the fury and barbarity of those merciless Assailants. That it was a great Comfort in looking below, to observe about ten choice Soldiers guarding the Doors by the express orders of Serjeant Sully (who was afterwards wounded and died of his Wounds) and also to hear their brave and chearful shouts, in contempt to the hellish Yells and taunting language of those without. That in a few Minutes their little Garrison was obedient to the Orders they received, viz, not to fire at random, but to be

steady and resolute in defending the Post, and by no means to discharge their firelocks, but at a certain aim, when they perceived the Enemy's fire, for it was too dark to be guided by any other direction. That from some stone Walls, which were unluckily neglected to be pulled down, our men received their greatest annoyance, for the Enemy who had possessed themselves of them, had a vast advantage in using them as a breast Work, and galling our men through the Doors and Windows, for unfortunately a light was burning in the Church, which enabled them to aim at our braves fellows with too great advantage to themselves. This unfortunate luminary was at length fortunately extinguished by an Enemy's shot, and so great was their Mortification at the circumstance that they had recourse to various Stratagems to kindle up another light, to direct their fire. That with little or no variety in Circumstances did our men receive and return their fire till day light began to appear. And then were Multitudes of the Enemy seen crouded close to the Walls of the Church to escape our fire from the Windows and Doors. That it was a discovery indeed, and great and glorious was the use made of it, for those, who did not (to use a Military phrase) *fear their fire*, ventured again and again on a Ladder without the Walls, from whence they had the consummate gratification of discharging their well loaded Pieces among the thickest of them. A heap of their dead bodies testified the Effects of their fire as the Morning broke. That from this time few shots were fired from our Post, which did not tell, and under such Circumstances, their remaining and keeping up a fire from Trees, Stone Walls &c. perplexed our men much in their conjectures, whether it proceeded from bravery, or from a certain fool-hardiness, or what our men dreaded, whether they had not a Corps de Reserve. That the Event however cleared up their doubts, for of a sudden they departed, that our men beheld them afterwards at a distance proceeding towards the Monntains slowly and in different directions. That, subsequent Information was brought, that no less than two hundred were killed and wounded; and the few, which remained entrenched, remained for no other purpose, but to give their Comrades time to seclude their shame; And lastly, that thirty six of our men lay killed and wounded."

Shortly after this Affair, Colonel Hope with a strong Party attacked Mitchel's, and drove the rebels from that Post, killing many of them. He then burnt the buildings and huts there. Two of the Regulars, were killed, and two of the Militia wounded, on our side. Lieutenant Hughes of the Militia received a shot through his body, but happily recovered.

The Poſt at Gouyave under the Command of the gallant Major Mc. Lean of the 68th Regiment was well maintained. He frequently ſent out Parties to harraſs and diſtreſs the rebels, who ſometimes brought in Priſoners, or an account of their having deſtroyed the Rebel-Huts and Sheltering places. On the Morning of the 12th of June, a large body of the Rebels was obſerved from Gouyave, paſſing above Revolution Hall towaads Grand Pauvre in ſearch of proviſions; in conſequence of which Major Mc. Lean ordered out a Detachment of the 9th and 68th under the Command of Lieutenant Hinuber of the 68th to endeavour to harraſs them. The Party remained ont moſt part of the Morning, but from the nature of the Ground, and numbers of the Rebels, could only get near enough to exchange a few ſtragling ſhots. When the Party returned, they were followed by the rebels, who in revenge ſet fire to Revolution Hall and Beauplan, and had the impudence to ſend a fellow nearly to the head of Gouyave Canal, to ſet fire to a piece of Cane trash. Juſtly incenſed Major Mc. Lean ordered out another party under the Command of the ſame Officer, and gave him full power to puniſh the inſolence of theſe Cowards, and to advance as far as Phillip's to burn it, but at the moment the Detachment was put in Motion, the Enemy made their appearance at the top of of a pointed Hill, at the back of Gouyave Eſtate, which conſequently changed the plan, and pointed out this Hill as the Object of Attack. The Enemy began to fire as the Party approached, which fire was only returned by a ſingle volley, and without waiting to give a ſecond, the Detachment ruſhed up the Hill, to fall on the Enemy's flanck with their Bayonnets, which they had not an Opportunity of uſing, as the Enemy fled from the Hill, and joined a large party drawn up among Some Houſes on the Ridge beneath, from whence a ſmart fire was received, and returned for about a Quarter of an hour, when the Rebels gave way. By this time it was nearly dark, which prevented the Party from deſcending to examine the houſes for the killed and wounded, ſeveral were obſerved to drop, during the fire, and crawl into the Huts, and we learn'd from a man, who afterwards arrived from the Camp, that five were killed, and eight wounded. On our ſide, Lieutenant Darling of the 9th. received a ball through his Arm, and five rank and file wounded. It has been confidently reported that Fédon in perſon was at the head of two Companies that Evening with intention of attacking Gouyave, but was prevented by this Event. On the Morning of the 6th of July Major Mc. Lean ſent out a party of thirty men under the command of Enſign Leigh to protect about two hundred of our faithful Negro men and women, who went out to Grand Pauvre in ſearch of Ground Proviſions. Upon their

return about Noon with the Negroes loaded with plantains, they were attacked by a number of the rebels, who made fifty or thereabouts of the unarmed negroes, prisoners, but our men making an excellent defence escaped from the savage Monsters, though the Commanding Officer was in imminent danger of being taken. Information was afterwards brought by some of the Women, who had made their Escape, that the poor Negro men prisoners were the next day cruelly murdered.

Nothing remarkable happened after this, until the tenth of October following. At ¼ past six in the Morning of that day, his Majesty's Ship, Mermaid, Captain Warre sailed from Hillsborough Bay, Carriacou, and stood to Windward of Grenada. At half past 9 she discovered a strange Ship and Brig off la Baye, (which were soon known to be Enemies) and made all sail towards them. They weighed and stood to the Southward. At 30 Minutes past 11 the Brig bore up and ran for the shore. At 50 Minutes past 11 she was observed at Anchor in Requin Bay with a Hawser fast to the shore; the Mermaid immediately bore up, ran in, and at 12 anchored and wore Cable till she grounded, (but on very soft ground) with the broad side towards the Brig, fired several broad sides, and a quantity of Musketry at the people, who were landing. She then hoisted her boats out, and boarded the Brig (which was found to be the Brutus from Saint Lucia) mounting 10 Guns, and had had on board 70 Soldier and 50 Seamen, but had effected their landing, excepting the 2d. Lieutenant and one Seaman. At 3 the Prize sailed out of the Bay. The Mermaid got out Anchors and warped ahead. She struck in going out, but received no damage, (had only one fathom water on the Starboard side, and five on the Larboard) At 6 got clear of the Shore; at ¼ past 6 hove to for the boats, which came on board at 8. Got in the Anchors, and made sail with the Brutus in Company to the Southward. On the 11 at ¼ past 8 in the Morning, saw the Ship to the South-East, gave chace with the Brig in company, gained considerably on the Enemy till 7 O'clock that Evening being dark, lost sight of the Enemy, the South East of Grenada bearing North half East 7 or 8 Miles distant."

This Account of the capture of the Brutus (now called the Warre) was given me by a worthy and respectable friend, which he had the goodness to procure for me from an intelligent Officer on board. The Ship, which proved to be the Republican, mounting 18 Guns, was afterwards taken and brought into Saint George's, on the 17th following. She had on board a General Giraud appointed by Victor Hugues at Guadaloupe to take the command of the Enemy's forces at Gre-

made. She had also, it is said, about 250 Soldiers on board. The captured Brig was sent in three or four days before. The Inhabitants of Grenada deeply sensible of the signal and important services rendered them on this Occasion by Captain Ware, presented him with an Address of thanks, couched in the warmest and most expressive terms of Gratitude.

On the 15th at a little after 11 O'clock at Night being very dark and rainy, the Rebels attacked and carried by storm the strong Hill, which commands Charlotte Town, and the Harbour, Lieutenant Colonel Schaw, who commanded the forces there, thinking that they were not sufficiently strong to retake the hill, and that the lower Station was not tenable, retreated to Saint George's without any Opposition in his March, and arrived there about 9 O'clock the next Morning. There were 55 of the 25 Regiment sick at Charlotte Town, and it appears by the return of Colonel Schaw that there were missing of the 68 th, 2 Serjeants, 34 rank and file, and sick there 29 rank and file. None of the Prisoners were put to Death, but that the rebels had resolved to their sanguinary and diabolical spirit during their short possession of the Island, is evident by the late Massacre at Sauteurs, and recent from Guadaloupe. Orders were sent to carry on matters with all possible humanity. The loss of the important Post of Gouyave changed almost the face of things to our sorrow and disadvantage. It furnished the Enemy with a Depot twelve miles distant to the Capital, by which acquisition they were enabled to receive supplies in the vicinity of their Grand Camps, and to annoy or intercept our Trading Vessels going or coming that way. On the 21st a Schooner belonging to Messrs. Mc Burnies of the Town of Saint George was boarded and captured by some of their armed Canoes, and shortly after a Schooner belonging to Mr. Armstrong, merchant in the same place, shared the like fate.

On the said 21st. Eighty of the 17th light Dragoons arrived from Barbados, and about two hundred Infantry. The light Dragoons in conjunction with the Saint George's light Cavalry, were very serviceable in several Excursions

On the 4th of November a Flag of Truce was brought in by two white men of the Reinforcement, which the Rebels had lately received from Guadaloupe, with

Major Mc. Leane, whose gallant behaviour I before took Notice of in the Command of this post died at Gouyave a short time before this affair of the cruel Malignant Fever.

a Letter in French addreſſed to Brigadier General Nicolls, and ſigned Cn. Sugue, acquainting the General, "that he the ſaid Suguc is ſent into the Colony by the Citizen, Goyrand, one of the national Commiſſioners, with the Commiſſion of Commiſſioner Adminiſtrator in chief, and declares his diſpoſition to carry on the War with mildneſs and humanity, and that he had given the moſt ſtrict Orders relative to the good treatment of Priſoners, and that the Priſoners in the Hoſpital are treated the ſame as the french Soldiers without any difference. He goes on ſpeaking highly of what he calls, the Rights of man, and depreciating kings as ſo many Robbers and Tyrants. who have deceived Mankind, and declares that the Edifice of Slavery muſt be thrown down &c.*

On the 26th another Flag of Truce was brought in by two other white men, with another Letter in french addreſſed alſo to Brigadier General Nicolls, and ſigned by the ſaid Cn. Suguc, reminding the General, "that he the ſaid General had in answer to his former Letter declared that every french Subject, who ſhould fall into his hands, ſhould be treated with humanity, and according to the laws of War. Notwithſtanding they have learnt with concern, that many black Citizens having been ſurpriſed at Grand Bacolet, have been conducted to and hanged at Saint George's, and that the procedure but little agreed with the Aſſurances of his diſpoſitions. The Writer then mentions, that they have here as well as at Guadaloupe, a great many Britons who are treated with mildneſs and tenderneſs. He then begs to be informed by the General, whether he admits of a difference of treatment as well as a diſtinction of Perſons in thoſe, who have been armed here with themſelves newly arrived &c.**

On the 29th at or about 11 O'clock at Night, two or three armed Rebel-Canoes from Gouyave had the impudence to come into the harbour of Saint George's and attempted to cut out the Schooner, Pegaſus, belonging to Meſſrs. Strowe Wood and Co. of the Town of Saint George, which had paſsed by Gouyave that Evening in her return from Barbados, but ſome of the Negro Sailors jumping over board and

* *For a tranſlation of the Letter, and of Piece in french ſent under the ſame cover, ſtiled Liberté, Loi, Egalité, Ordinance de Police, with General Nicoll's Answer* Vide *Appendix Nro. VIII.*

** Vide *Appendix Nro. IX.*

ſcouring on ſhore gave the Alarm. Inſtantly a couple of armed Veſſels, with ſome brave young Gentlemen of the Town, who had embarked on board of one of them as Volunteers, went to her Aſſiſtance, and fortunately ſaved her, but the raſcals had made their eſcape, after having ſecured and carried away with them, the Maſter, a Mr. Seymour and leaving behind on board, one of their Officers who had been one of thoſe, who brought in the laſt Flag of Truce.

On the 18th of December Pilot-Hill was attacked by a great Number of the Rebels, which Major Wright with his little Garriſon bravely defended. At the commencement of the Attack Mr. Ferguſon, ſurgeon in one of the black Corps was killed by a Cannon ſhot, and Lieutenant Grundler of one the ſaid black Corps being ordered out with a Party to burn ſome huts, (which the Enemy had got poſſeſſion of, and which the ſaid Party effected) was alſo killed. The Rebels after fruitleſs Exertions for ſome days, and a great loſs of men, found themſelves obliged to abandon their Enterpriſe and retreated. They alſo loſt in the courſe of the Attack at two different Sorties made upon them, firſt, a Nine-Ponnder and afterwards a Six-Pounder taken by ſmall Parties of Regulars and of the black rangers under the command of Lieutenant Allie, of the 25th Regiment with Captain Colquhoun and Lieutenant Glean of the ſaid black Rangers. The ſaid two Pieces of Cannon were at each period, immediately after their capture, rendered unfit for future ſervice.

After the Rebels had quitted the Attack of Pilot Hill they went to Marquis at about three miles diſtant, and then ſet about eſtabliſhing a Poſt on a high hill called Poſt Royal hill, from which time nothing remarkable happened till the 18th of February 1796, when a parcel of armed Rebels in two large Canoes, ſurpriſed and boarded about 2 O'clock that Morning the Hoſteſs Quickly, a Sloop in Government ſervice, lying on Grenville Bay, and having captured her, carried her into Marquis Bay. Captain Caton, the Maſter of her, with his Crew made every Exertion in their power to ſave her. He and two of his men were killed, and eight jumped over board, and got ſafe to Grenville. As ſoon as the Hoſteſs Quickly arrived in Marquis Bay, the Scoundrels on board of a Rebel Schooner lying there, and thoſe on ſhore, fired a feu de Joie. They then proceeded to unload her. She had on board 4 Six-Pounders, Ammunition, and ſome Proviſions. Elated with this ſucceſs, the Rebels, immediately after ſet about beſieging Pilot Hill, and the gallant Major Wright put his brave little Garriſon into the beſt diſpoſitions to defend it. His Majeſty's

ship Hermione, which had gone round to give every succour in her power, had the Launch ſunk by a two Gun Battery, erected by the Rebels on Teleſcope Hill, but fortunately the men were ſaved, and only one wounded. General Nicolls had diſpatched round two Gun Boats to check the Operations of the Rebels, but it ſeems they did not anſwer the purpoſe. One of them the Jack, the only one, which attempted any thing in going into Marquis Bay, to deſtroy ſome Rebel Veſſels lying there, ran on the Rocks. Upon ſeeing which, the Rebels ſent out armed Canoes and captured her. The people on board having found that all reſiſtance would be in vain in their melancholy ſituation, had in time got out their row-boat, and happily arrived ſafe on board the Frigate with only one man wounded. There were on board the Jack an Eighteen-Pounder, and ſome ſmaller Cannon, with a great deal of Ammunition.

On the 26th Brigadier General Campbell was ſent out towards Grenville Bay, with a ſtrong Party of Regulars and Militia, the 17th light Dragoons under the command of Captain Black, and the Saint George's light Cavalry under the command of Captain Mc. Burnie, with two Companies of black rangers, the one under the command of Captain Brander, the other under the command of Captain Davis, accompanied by ſome Volunteers. This proved only a reconnoitring Party, for after having taken a view of Grenville Bay, and the Environs, they were marched back to Saint George's.

But to return to Major Wright, and his little Garriſon at Pilot Hill. That excellent Officer finding that their Ammunition was as it were, expended, that they were out of proviſions, and that from the poſition of the Enemy, and the ſituation of things, there was no proſpect of ſpeedy ſupplies, determined to do all in his power to ſave his Garriſon by attempting a Retreat, which he effected on Monday the 29th at Night, with ſo much judgement and ſecrecy, as to loſe only one man, and arrived the early the next Morning at Saint Patrick's, commonly called, Sauteur, where he joined our Poſt there under the command of Major O'meara, another worthy Military Character. Immediately after their junction, they ſet about evacuating that Poſt, and arrived on the Wedneſday following at Saint George's, to the great joy and ſatisfaction of the loyal Inhabitants, whoſe hearts had been palpitating with the utmoſt Anxiety and ſolicitude for the ſafety of Major Wright and his brave little Garriſon on account of their late perilous ſituation, ſurrounded as they were by ſuch vaſt numbers of a ſavage and mercileſs Enemy. Major Wright and his Garriſon were

presented with an Address of thanks and Congratulation, signed by a very considerable Number of the Inhabitants.

On the 3d. of March the Ship Expedition arrived at Saint George's from Barbados, accompanied by two Schooners and a Sloop, having on board part of the 10th part of the 25th and part of the 89th Regiment, five hundred and some odd men altogether under the Command of Brigadier General Mackenzie; And on the 12th arrived an Indiaman from Barbados and some smaller Vessels at the Isle Ronde with a reinforcement for Grenada, consisting of seven or eight hundred men and anchored at that small Island till farther Orders.

On the 13th the Hostess Quickly, which had been captured, lying off Grenville, by the Rebels, was brought into the Port of Saint George's recaptured by his Majesty's Sloop of War, Zebra, on the windward Coast of Trinidad. Her Crew consisted of 25 men, five of whom were made Prisoners, the Others jumped over board, and swam on shore.

On the Evening of the 22d. General Nicolls, after leaving a sufficient force to garrison Richmond Hill, marched with the rest of the Troops there, accompanied by the 17th light Dragoons, the Saint George's light Cavalry, and the different Companies of black Rangers, forming, it is said, an Army of about 1000 men, in order to dislodge the Rebels from the strong Post they had been establishing at Post Royal Hill and from the Post at Grenville Bay. They arrived in the Vicinity, of the former post sometime in the forenoon of the next day, and were joined on Thursday the day after by the Troops from the Isle Ronde, which had landed at Madame Houc's bay, and early in the Afternoon of the Friday immediately following, proceeded to storm Post Royal Hill. The Troops were marched on in three Divisions under the Command of Brigadier General Campbell, while an incessant discharge of Field Pieces and Shells were kept up on the Rebels from an Eminence at a small distance, but the Rebels notwithstanding this, kept up on their side, a very severe fire upon our Advancing Columns, who spurning all Opposition coolly and courageously mounted the Hill, and in a short time got possession of it, the Rebels throwing themselves down the back part of it, most of them droping their Arms, and flying in the greatest terror and Confusion. In the mean time the light Dra-

goons under the Command of Captain Black, and the Saint George's light Cavalry under the Command of Captain Mc. Burnie, having been sent round to intercept them, in their retreat, met them on plain Ground, where being joined by a party of black Rangers, a most terrible havock and slaughter was made among them. The loss of the Rebels in this affair is computed at upwards of three hundred men killed: and it is said that their force at Post Royal Hill, at the time of the Attack consisted of about eight hundred men composed of their best and choicest Troops, the very flower of their Army. On our side Major Edwards of the 3d. was killed bravely advancing at the head of his men, and also Lieutenant Williams of the said Regiment. The Officers wounded were Lieutenant Colonel Dawson of the 8th, Lieutenant Tandy and Ensign Arbuthnot of the 29th Regiment. About 40 Privates were killed, but a greater Number wounded, however we were happy to hear that most of them slightly. I should have mentioned that in the Course of this Expedition, previous to the Attack, Captains Noel and Forbes and Lieutenant Mackay of the black Rangers were killed, and that Captain Alexander Brander and Lieutenant Porter of the said Corps were wounded, as was also Mr. Paul Laurent of the Saint George's light Cavalry. Fedon it is said was wounded slightly in the early part of the Attack of Post Royal Hill, and observing the certain fate of this Post made the best of his way to Pilot Hill, caused that Post to be immediately evacuated.

This glorious defeat of the Rebels with the loss of these important posts, and the agreeable Intelligence of the Arrival of a large Armament at Barbados, and the Arrival there of Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby the Commander in chief, began to exhibit a fair prospect of the approaching end of the Troubles of this unfortunate Colony, and a speedy restoration of public peace and tranquility

On the 6th of April, arrived the honorable Alexander Houlton Esquire, appointed Lieutenant Governor of Grenada and its Dependencies, who succeeded in the chief Command for the time being, the honorable President Samuel Mitchel Esquire late Successor to the honorable President Kenneth Francis Mackenzie Esquire, who had gone off the Island some few Months before.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor had formerly resided in this Colony during which time having acquired by his amiable deportment, the esteem and respect of a large Circle of friends and Acquaintance, he was received in his public capacity

Short draft of the Martinique fever.

with every distinguishing mark of a hearty welcome and attention.

On or about the 20th our Naval and Military Forces sailed from Barbados and in a few days afterwards Intelligence was received that an Attack had been made on Saint Lucia, that all the Posts there were in our possession, except Morne Fortune, but that every preparation was making for a close and vigorous siege of that Fort.

On the 28th of May arrived a Sloop from Saint Lucia in the Evening having on board Brigadier General Hope, mentioned in the preceding part of this Narrative as Colonel Hope, afterwards advanced to that rank in the Army. And the next Morning was publicly announced the pleasing News of the surrender of that Island, and that a strong Reinforcement was intended from there for this Island with all possible expedition. In the Evening a royal Salute was fired from Richmond Hill and also a feu de joye from the different Corps in Garrison in Saint George's and the Militia, with Illumination of the Town.

On the 3d of June the expected Reinforcement, said to consist of between three and four thousand men, arrived at Carriacou and the next day General Sir Ralph Abercromby in his Majesty's Ship of War, Arethusa, where he was met by Brigadier General Nicolls, to whom having given his Orders and instruction for his Military Operations, against the Rebels in Grenada, sailed for Saint Vincent.

On the 5th General Nicolls with the Troops from Carriacou arrived early in the Morning off Gouyave, and landed at Champion's Bay, about three Miles southward of Charlotte Town, without any loss, and then marched to the Plantation called Mount Nesbit, where they took post. In the Course of disembarking the Troops a severe Cannonade was kept up by his Majesty's Ships on the Town and Battery, which was returned by the Rebels, but without any damage. Unfortunately by the bursting of a Cannon on board the Mermaid, four or five men were killed, and some wounded. A smart firing was kept up during the Night from Mount Nesbit upon the Rebel Post at Dougaldston, and the next forenoon a Flag of Truce was sent to General Nicolls by Jossy, the Commander of the Republicans from Guadaloupe, offering to surrender Dougaldston, and the other posts on the Heights of Gouyave

upon Condition that they the Republicans should be received as prisoners of war, which being granted by the General, they marched out of Dougaldson Battery early in the Afternoon, and laid down their Arms, when that Post was immediately taken possession of by the british Troops, and the other fortified Places at Gouyave were soon after evacuated. Some of the Rebels, under pretext that they were forced, and could not meet with an Opportunity of effecting their Escape, surrendered themselves, and others attempted to pass themselves among the Guadaloupe people, but were too well known to avoid detection by that flimsy Stratagem. The bulk of them, however, conscious of the enormity of their Crimes, and their merited fate, fled to their old haunts in the Woods and Mountains. Unfortunately the Troops under the command of General Campbell, which had marched from la Baye, did not arrive at Mount Saint John, and Madame Chadeau's till the day after, so as to have been in time to cut off their retreat, and prevent them from reaching the Heights of Belvidere.

On the 16th General Sir Ralph Abercromby arrived at Gouyave in his Majesty's ship of War, Arethusa, and was shortly after escorted up to Mount Saint John and Madame Chadeau's by the Saint George's light Cavalry. In the way he took an Opportunity of thanking Captain Mc. Burnie for his spirited conduct at Fort Royal, and on many other Occasions, and requested that Captain Mc. Burnie would in his name express his thanks to all the Gentlemen of his Corps for their spirited Exertions on every Occasion, and in particular, that of Fort Royal, which Captain Mc. Burnie did immediately on his return to Charlotte Town. On the General's arriving at Mount Saint John he strictly forbad any treating or negotiating whatsoever with Rebels, and then offered a reward of 500 l. Sterling for that Monster Dedon, dead or alive. The next day the General came to Saint George's, and shortly after sailed again.

On the 18th the Brigade of British Troops under the command of Brigadier General Campbell and the Brigade composed of Lowestein's Yagers and the Royal Strangers under the command of Colonel Count Heillimer left Mount Saint John's and Chadeau's. General Campbell was sent to force a Post the Rebels had again established at Michel's, and afterwards to proceed against their Camp at Achee's, while Count Heillimer's Brigade were to endeavour to mount above the Rebels at the back of their Redoubts on Morne Quaqua. A small Detachment of three Companies of the Colonial black Corps, and the Grenadiers of the 28th Regiment were also sent

against a Post the Rebels had at the head of Beausejour Valley. These three Attacks were so successfully carried on by the Troops, that on the 19th in the Morning, the Rebels were dispossessed nearly, it is said at one and the same hour, of all the Posts they were known to have remaining in the Island.

Brigadier General Campbell highly distinguished himself in the part of the Service allotted to him on the Occasion, having through the whole of it displayed the greatest military Address, as well as the most spirited Exertions. And too much cannot be said in praise of Count Heillemer, who so judiciously pursued and executed his plan of Attack that he in the Course of the Night got up to the Top of the Mountain.* As soon as it was day light, the Rebels seeing Count Heillimer's Brigade in possession of their upper Post made but a short stand, for upon the Count's advancing with his men, they abandoned their Works, and fled into the Woods, The Yagers pursuing and killing a great many of them. Upon entering their Works at Morne Quaqua a most moving and distressing scene presented itself, upwards of twenty white prisoners stripped, with their hands tied behind their backs, were seen recently murdered in the most barbarous manner, There were taken at the different Posts of the Rebels about 20 Pieces of Cannon but many of them in very bad condition.

By these last very important Successes, the stubborn heart of this Monster of Rebellion was entirely broken, the Rebels having lost all their Posts and Artillery, and obliged to fly to the Woods and Mountains for shelter, but by the unremitted search of our brave pursuing Troops, they were in a short time either taken or destroyed; excepting that Arch Traitor Fedon with a few of his Associates who, there is every reason to conclude, made their Escape in a Canoe, which they had constructed in the Woods, for the traces of one was discovered down to an out Bay, and what further strengthens and confirms this Opinion, it is said a Canoe was soon afterwards observed by a Vessel, near the Island overset, and upon turning it over and examining it a Compass was seen fastened to the bottom. So it is natural to suppose that these Wretches must have embarked in this Canoe and drowned, as they have not since been heared of.

* *Several of the Inhabitants subscribed for a Sword or Sabre of 100 £. Sterling, to be presented to Count Heillimer as a grateful Mark of the sense they entertained of the very essential Service that Officer had rendered the Colony by the Capture of the main Camp of the Rebels. Vide Appendix No X. for Translations of the Rebels Letter and Count Hillemer's Answer, the Originals being in french.*

To wind up my Narrative, Courts of Criminal Judicature were holden at Saint George's under ſpecial Commiſſions adjourned from time to time for the trial of Priſoners. Numbers were found guilty of high treaſon and condemned to death; and Many were in conſequence thereof hanged on the public Market Place, and their heads afterwards ſever'd from their Bodies, others under parricular Circumſtances reſpited, Slaves were tried and ſeveral executed, others condemned ſome to Baniſhment and ſome to Chains under a late Act of the Iſland, according to the degree or Magnitnde of their Crimes.

Thus ended this unnatural Rebellion, a Rebellion which for ſo long a time hung over Grenada, like a flaming ſword, threatening and aiming at lives and fortunes, nay at the very Extermination of the whole race of Britons in the Iſland a Rebellion marked by a melancholy train of the moſt horrid, diſtreſſing and blackeſt Events, Murders, Aſſaſſinations, fire, rapine and devaſtation; the lives of many brave Britons loſt in Battle, whilſt a vaſt Number of all ranks and Conditions were ſnatched away by either a fever brought on through fatigue, or by the rapid malignant Epidemic fever, which raged the greateſt part of the time. An awful Viſitation indeed! and may ſuch au awful Viſitation ſerve to awaken our ſleeping conſciences and powerfully operate on our Minds as a Scourge to our Advantage, by duly and effectually influencing our lives, and Converſations, and making us for the time to come better men and better Chriſtians.

BRITISH
11 MY 1918
MUSEUM

APPENDIX.

Nro. I.

GRENADA.

By The King.

A PROCLAMATION.

F. Mackenzie.

Whereas an Insurrection has broke out in this our Colony of Grenada, which has distinguished itself in it's Commencement by the most horid Acts of Savage Barbarity, and whereas there is strong reason to believe, that it has been excited by the Machinations of a very few Individuals, joined in a Moment of delusion, by others of a different description, who are interested in the Welfare of the Colony, under whose mild Government and laws, affording equal protection to every Individual they have long enjoyed every Comfort; and who seeing how much they have been misled, may be, upon maturer consideration, anxious to return to their duty; influenced by such considerations and Motives of humanity, we have therefore thought fit, by and with the Consent of his Honor Kenneth Francis Mackenzie Esquire President, and the Members of our Council for the said Island, to publish this our Royal Proclamation, declaring a general pardon and Amnesty, to all persons concerned in the said Insurrection, upon their surrendering themselves, excepting only to those Individuals, who have commited the cruel and unmanly Murders, that have so disgracefully characterized the Conduct of some of the said Insurgents, and we do hereby further declare, that unless they accept this offered clemency, the most rigorous measures shall be instantly pursued against them, and we do hereby offer a reward of twenty Johannes to any person bringing in any of the said Insurgents dead or Alive.

Given at St. George's this fourth day of March in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety five and in the thirty fifth Year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By his Honor's Command, Mather Byles.

Nro. II.

(TRANSLATION)

DECLARATION of me Julien Fedon, Commandant General of the french Republic and Officers in preſent Service.

To the Commander for the time being of the Forts and Iſland of Grenada, or to every Authority having the Command of the ſame.

"Without entering into any particulars of our Rights, we ſummon you, and all the Inhabitants of this Colony of every Denomination to ſubmit yourſelves in the ſpace of two hours to the forces of the Republic under our Command. We will warrant you the ſafety of your lives and properties, reſerving to ourſelves as to this laſt particular only, what ſhall be more fully ordered by the Commiſſioners immediately delegated by the National Convention in the Windwatd Iſlands. And we make known to you, that if you fail to ſubmitt Yourſelves, as is thus enjoined you, you will experience all the Scourges of a diſaſtrous War, that every Individual, who ſhall be taken in Arms, and who ſhall not have rejoined the National Colours in a reaſonable time, and of which we ſhall judge (but in the ſhorteſt delay) ſhall be puniſhed with Death, all their Eſtates burnt, and the lands confiſcated to the uſe of the Rebublic, we further make known to you, that in Conſequence of the Succeſs already obtained by our Arms in this Colony, the Tyrant Ninian Home, late Governor of the Iſland, Alexander Campbell, and a great Number of Engliſhmen, having been made Priſoners, that the heads of them, and of all others, ſhall answer for the Conduct of all commanding Magiſtrates or men in Authority and that without delay in caſe of refuſal to ſurrender and ſubmit as abovementioned. Promiſing all protection to our Brethren and friends, who ſhall conduct themſelves as they ought to do on this Occaſion. And further we declare to you, that if any of our ſaid Brethren or friends ſhall become Victims, or ſhall receive any bad treatment from the Engliſh, that all ſuch bad treatment ſhall be retaliated doubly towards every priſoner, and that by the Death of two Engliſhmen. Thus it is made known by the annexed Declaration of the National Commiſſioners, to the Commanders of the Britiſh forces, to which we further refer you.

Done at our General Camp the 4th March, the third Year of the French Republic one and indiviſible.

JULIEN FEDON

Beſſon Officer of the Republic deputed at Guadaloupe.

This will be delivered you by the Citizen CHARLES NOGUES, my Aid de Camp

The annexed Declaration. sent in Engliſh.

"DECLARATION of the Commiſſioners delegated by the National Convention of France, to the Commanders in chief of the Britiſh forces, VAUGHAN, CALDWELL, THOMPSON, STEWART, and LINDSAY.

TIME and the Defeat of the Engliſh forces at Guadaloupe had weakened the remembrance of the heinous crimes, by which the vile Satellites of George had rallied the Windward Iſlands.

It might reaſonably have been expected, that the ſudden recall of the infamous Grey and Jervis, ſhould have made their Succeſſors aware of ſuch Cruelties, and engaged them to keep a Conduct quite the reverſe, but we have been miſtaken.

They prove to be as barbarous as thoſe above named Cannibals. They have lately ordered to be put to Death ſome Soldiers of the *Republic*, Priſoners in Saint Lucia. Cruelties, like theſe, call forcibly upon us to avenge our Brothers, and to make uſe of Repriſals.

In Conſequence of which, we do hereby give ſolemn Notice to the Commanders in chief of the Britiſh forces in the Windward Iſlands, that, from and after the Date of this our Official Declaration, the Aſſaſſination of each and every Individual Republican (of whatever colour he is, and in whatever Iſland it may happen) ſhall be expiated by the Death of two Engliſh Officers our priſoners. The GUILLOTINE ſhall, at the firſt Notice thereof, perform this Act of Juſtice.

We do further declare, that any Frenchman, who at the moment of the landing of an Army of the Republic, commanded by one of us, or by any of our Subſtitutes, ſhall not join againſt our common Enemy, is outlawed and his property forfeited to the Republic.

All thoſe Frenchmen are declared traitors to their Country, who have accepted of any Employment under the Engliſh Government. The law having already pronounced againſt thoſe, who emigrated before the Capture of the colonies, as well as againſt the wretches who delivered them up, and who are in the ſame predicament with thoſe that ſold Toulon, and the Iſland of Corſica, where the Punic faith of the Engliſh ſhone in it's full luſtre, and this law, which inflicts the pain of Death, ſhall here continue in full force.

We do further ſignify to all the Commanders and Agents of the Britiſh Government, that Citizen Marinier, Commander at St. Lucia, is an Officer in the french Service, and that the Citizens, Maſſadi, Lieutenant in the Navy, and Lambert, are our delegates in that Iſland, and inveſted with our power.

We have ordered this our preſent Declaration to be ſent by a flag of Truce to the above mentioned Commanders of the Britiſh forces, and to be tranſlated in Engliſh, and diſtributed in all the Colonies."

"Port of Liberty, the 3d. day of Ventoſe (the 21th of February, ſtyle of the Slaves) in the third Year of the french Republic, one and indiviſible.

VICTOR HUGUES GOYRAND,
and LEBAS.

APPENDIX

The Answer of his Honor the President and the Council of Grenada to the Declaration (or Summons) signed by JULIEN FEDON and BESSON.

"His Honor the President, and Council of Grenada having received a paper ſtiled a Declaration, ſigned JULIEN FEDON and BESSON, purporting to be a Summons to the commanding Officer of the Iſland of Grenada, to ſurrender the ſame to the Arms of the French Republic, are induced by conſiderations of humanity, and feeling for the blindneſs and deluſions of ſome Britiſh Subjects, who have been miſled by the Artifices of a few evil minded perſons on the one part, and by a juſt Attention to the ſituation of a Number of Individuals, who have unfortunately fallen into their hands on the other — to ſtate as follows.

"That a Number of unhappy Subjects of his BRITANNIC MAJESTY, having been deluded by ſome evil minded perſons as before mentioned, the Preſident and Council take this mode of warning them to return to their duty, violated in every degree, and particularly, by retaining in their hands the lawful Governor of the Iſland, and of aſſuring them, that they will receive the puniſhment of their Crimes, as awarded by the juſt laws of their Country, if they fail in ſo doing, and further that if they ſhould be ſo far blinded to their loyalty and duty as in any degree to injure thoſe, whom chance has unfortunately thrown into their hands, or, to deſtroy any property upon the Iſland, they will only have themſelves to blame for that ſeverity and rigour which moſt aſſuredly will be the Conſequence of any ſuch proceeding.

JOSEPH BEETE, Secretary

"By Command of his Honor the Preſident and Council.

NRO. III.

St. Georges 5 March 1795.

SIR!

The unfortunate Capture of the Lieutenant Governor by the Inſurgents, having rendered it neceſſary for me to aſſume the command for the preſent; I have the honour to acquain You therewith, and to requeſt you would immediately aſſemble all the white men, who can poſſible be ſpared from the neceſſary defence of your Quarter, and proceed with them to Night towards the Eſtate of Julien Fedon, which is the preſent head-quarters of the Inſurgents, ſo as to take Poſt as near as poſſible to them an hour before day-break. At day break I have ordered an Attack to be made on the ſide of Gouyave by a Party of Military and Militia, and on the ſide of St. Patrick's by a Party of Militia from that Quarter. With theſe you are to cooperate to the utmoſt of your Power, it being of the laſt importance immediately to reduce a band of rebels, who may otherwiſe eſſentially endanger the general ſafety of the Iſland, and the life and property of every Individual in it. The parole is Woolfe, the Counterſign, Howe.

I have the honour to be &c.

Colonel Horsford,

K. F. MACKENZIE.

A ſimilar Letter was ſent at the ſame time and by the ſame Converyance to Major Steward commanding the St. Patrick's Regiment of Militia.

The Troop returned the ſame Evening about Nine O'clock with the following Answer.

SIR!

A Council of war of all the Officers of the two Regiments being called, took into Conſideration the two following circumſtances, the practicability or even poſſibility of cooperating with the St. George's Regiment, from the late Period at which they received his honour the Preſident's Orders, and in the next place the eligibility of the meaſure, ultimately, from the hoſtile diſpoſition of all the gangs in the Neighbourhood, not to ſay the ſame of many whites in the Quarter. And they are unanimouſly of Opinion, that the ſafety of this part of the Iſland depends on our maintaining our ſituation on board the ſhipping in the harbour. It is further to be obſerved, that out of eighty effective privates, not above two thirds are properly armed and accoutred. Still however we would have made the attempt, had Captain K e a; with his Party agreed to join us.

We have the honour to be &c.

Grenville Bay 5th March 1795.

JAMES HORSFORD, Colonel St. Andrew's Regiment.
JOHN STEWART, Major, commanding St. Patrick's Regiment.
GORDON TURNBULL, Lieutenant Troop.

His honour the Preſident.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN!

St. George's 6th March 1795.

I have received your Letter of yeſterday Afternoon. The critical ſituation of this Iſland required your inſtant obedience to my Orders, and not your debates on the eligibility of them, which I had determined upon. The Iſland is to be ſaved by your united exertions againſt the Enemy, and not by hiding your Regiments on board of Ships at la Bay, nor can I conceive how you can think of ſecuring the ſafety of your Quarter, by deſerting the common cauſe of a general Attack on the head-quarters of the rebels. The ſituation of the Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Campbell ought of itſelf to have produced a very different conduct. A party of about 160 regulars and Militia have taken Gouyave, and are proceeding to attack the camp at Julien Fedon's, in which they are to be ſupported by 100 Veterans of the Quebec frigate, which is now under weigh for Gouyave. I therefore repeat to you both, my poſitive Order, that you immediately form as ſtrong a detachment as poſſible, of the Effectives of the two Regiments, and of truſty armed Negroes from the Eſtates, and proceed without the ſmalleſt delay for the camp at Fedons, there to ſupport the general attack by acting vigorouſly againſt the Enemy, as occaſion may require, and I hold you answerable for any ill conſequences which may attend your further diſobedience.

A Veſſel will proceed inſtantly with a ſupply of Arms and Accoutrements, but you are not to wait her Arrival. Proceed immediately with what you have.

I am &c.

Colonel HORSFORD.
Major STEWARD

K. F. MACKENZIE

No. IV.

Camp at Belvidere, Grenada, Friday Morning, the 6th of March 1795.

GENLEMEN!

General JULIEN FEDON, Commander of the French Republican Troops, (which are now of considerable number) did last night communicate to me the Answer, which he has received from the President and Council, to the Declaration sent them by him, and the prisoners here, who are forty three in Numbes, have requested, that I would acquaint, You with the said General Fedons positive declaration, made to me and the rest of the Prisoners, which is briefly as follows, "that the instant an Attack is made on the Post, where the Prisoners now are confined, that instant every one of the Prisoners shall be put to death." The same order has also been regularly given to us every night since we have been prisoners. We therefore hope you will take this our representation into your most serious consideration, and not suffer, if possible, the lives of so many innocent persons to be sacrificed. I have the Honour to be &c.

To his Honour the President, of his Majesty's Council and to the Officer commanding his Majesty's Troops, Grenada.

NINIAN HOME.

P. S.

General Fedon is of Opinion, that I have not sufficiently expressed his sentiments in that full manner, he wishes should have been done, and requests me to add, "that he expects all the Fortifications to be delivered up to him on a honorable Capitulation."

Ninian Home	Alexander Campbell.	John Hay.
James Farquhar.	Patrick Fotheringham.	George Rose.
George Walker.	Samuel Dought.	William Muir.
Robert Webster.	Michael Mc. Carthy.	Patrick Cumming.
Anthony Ker.	Thomas Johnston.	Philip Lepelley.
John Livingston.	John Jackson.	Francis Douglas Carruthers.
William Gilchrist	Christoph Mc. Carthy.	Gilbert Ker.
Richard Davis.	Jenkin Rice.	Joseph Shea.
Duncan mc. Dougall.	James Futler.	Edward H. Johnston.
Benjamin Johnson.	William Kennard.	Hugh. mc. Coul.
Joseph Thomas Guy.	James R. Linton.	Joseph Mercer.
Edward Matthews.	Richard Todd.	Matthew Atkinson.
William Hawkes.	Joseph Barlow.	James Cuthbert.
John Morris.	Peter Thompson.	John Thornton.
William Bell.	Francis mc. Mahon.	

CITIZEN CHARLES NOGUES, Captain, and JEAN PIERRE LA VALETTE, Lieutenant of Infantry, apprehending, that the Prefident and Members of the Council may doubt under what Authority they Act; thefe are therefore hereby to certify, that they have fhewn me their Commiffions, figned by Lebas, Goyrand, and Victor Hugues, and counterfigned by Viel, Secretary, and dated at Port de la Liberté le 7 Ventofe l'an 3 de la République françoife, une & indivifible.

NINIAN HOME.

The Answer which was returned by the Bearers of the Flag of Truce.

"The Prefident and Council of Grenada, and the Officer commanding his Majefty's Garrifon of Grenada, have received a Letter, figned by feveral unfortunate Gentlemen in the Camp of Belvidere, purporting, "That the inftant an Attack is made on the Poft where the prifoners now are confined, that inftant every one of the prifoners fhall be put to Death". To a propofition fo horrid, it is difficult to conceive that any wearing even the form and femblance of human kind fhould have acceded. It requires but one Answer that we are all equally willing to fpill the laft drop of our blood, rather than difgrace eternally ourfelves and our Country, by a conceffion to men capable of fuch a propofition. We difdain to avail ourfelves of our power over the infignificant individuals that have borne this flag, but defire that no farther communication of the fame nature may be attempted.

JOSEPH BEZTE, Secretary.

By Command of his Honour the Prefident and Council, and Commandant of his Majefty's Troops in the Iſland of Grenada.

No. V.

ARRET.

TRANSLATION.

DECLARATION of the Commiffioners delegated by the National Convention to the Windward Iſlands.

"Confidering, that the Sentiments of humanity, which have always governed our conduct towards our vanquifhed Enemies, and Prifoners, have been forgotten by the Engliſh Nation in thefe Colonies, who although convinced of the impoffibility of refifting the republican valour, do not ceafe by their innumerable Crimes to force us to reprifals.

Confidering that the ridiculous blockade of Generals Vaughan and Caldwell, is pretty much fimilar to the fenfelefs project of the famous Pitt (their Maſter) to ſtarve the french Nation, at the very time their Enemies, beaten and diſpirited fled before them, leaving them Maſters of all Belgia and Holland.

Conſidering that the Event has fully juſtified our Declaration to the neutral Powers dated the 3d. Ventoſe, and ſince the Iſlands of St. Vincent, Grenada and St. Lucia were ſucceſsfully attacked by the republicans ten days after having officialy notified the ſame by a flag of Truce received by Rear Admiral Thompſon, warning him in the ſaid Declaration, of our projects of Attack.

Conſidering that the Proclamation of the Council of Grenada dated the 4th March (Style of Slaves) iſſued by the diſhonorable Kenneth Francis Mackenzie, is an outrage againſt the rights of humanity, of Nations and people, becauſe it arms Aſſaſſins by promiſing them twenty Johanes's a head of our brave and loyal Republicans.

Conſidering that ſimilar Atrocities have been printed and publiſhed by the Governor and Council of St. Vincent and Dominica againſt our friends, and faithful Allies, the Caraibs.

Declaring that the Caraib Nation having treaties with the french Nation, to whom they have been conſtantly attached and by virtue of power inveſted in us, we have nominated the Citizen Duvalay (their chief) Officer of the Armies of the french Republic, jointly with the Citizens, Torailles and Michel Matthieu, french Republicans, enjoining them to uſe repriſals againſt the Engliſh in the Iſland of St. Vincent &c. &c. after having made known to them the preſent Declaration by a flag of Truce.

Declaring alſo that the Citizen, Nogues, Officer of the Republic commanding at Grenada, and La Grange our Delegate, ſhall make known to the Chiefs of our Enemies in the Colony, the preſent Declaration, after which, we enjoin all the Officers commanding the Armies of the Republic in the Iſlands already conquered or to be conquered, to obſerve the laws of War, in the Caſe where, by a deliberate reſolve, a republican ſhall die by the hands of our Enemies, to put to the ſword all ſuch, until their Names and remembrance are obliterated in the Colony, where the Crime ſhall be committed.

Promiſing to do the ſame in all the Colonies, where the Inhabitants and the Engliſh Commanders ſhall iſſue, and execute ſuch Proclamations.

Proclaiming to the public Opinion and to all Nations, Kenneth Francis Mackenzie and Mather Byles, ſigners of the ſaid Proclamation. Declaring that the french Republicans have by no means any need to put a price on heads ſo deſpicable in order to conquer and annihilate them.

Port of Liberty the 11th Germinal, the third Year of the french Republic, one and indiviſible.

VICTOR HUGUES, GOYRAND.
and LEBAS.

No VI.

Obſervatory Houſe, Friday, April 3d. 1795.

Sir!

I proceeded Yeſterday Morning to Attack the Inſurgents on Pilot Hill, leaving only a ſufficient force here to protect ſome ſick men, When I advanced near La Bay,

they firſt made a ſtand with about one hundred men at Paradiſe Negro Houſes, from which they were diſlodged, but ſtill kept up a fire on Captain Mc. Caſkil's Company (which I had ſent to ſcour on the right) and wounded two of my men, but not dangerous. On my advancing with the main body along the road, they fired a Cannon at us, which by the Ball, which we got, appears to be a Nine-Pounder, and mortally wounded one of my Grenadiers ſo bad, that he died before he could reach this place. I then got my men under Cover of a Hill, when they fired a ſecond ball, but it fell a little ſhort of us. I then went with Major Stewart to ſee their poſition, and force, from a Hill called Teleſcope houſe, when to our great Surpriſe, they manifeſtly, by the Sheds on Pilot Hill, had two Pieces of Cannon, and full two hundred men, and all the adjoing Heights covered with men, principally armed with Muſkets. In ſhort, they appeared ſo ſtrong and ſo well prepared for us, that on my conſulting Colonel Mc. Donald and other Gentlemen they agreed that I muſt loſe at leaſt one, if not two thirds of my men, before I could gain the Hill, and that my force was ſo ſmall, that it would be impoſſible to keep poſſeſſion of it afterwards. They therefore, as well as myſelf, thought it more prudent and adviſable to return and keep poſſeſſion of this Hill, until I ſhould inform you of their ſtrength and poſition. I conſequently ſent the wounded men and Ammunition off immediately, and by remaining at Paradiſe Negro-Houſes for about an hour or ſo with the Troopers, after I had ſent the whole Body away, I effected a ſafe retreat for the whole, and was very happy in being able to bring here my Grenadier, who died about half an hour after he was ſhot, and the two wounded men of the Militia, who, I am happy to add, are both likely to do well. Their Names are Mr. Boyd of Sauteur, and Mr. Powell of Durmfermlin. While I remained with the Troopers at Paradiſe Negro-Houſes, a Brig hove in ſight off La Bay, evidently intended for that port, as ſhe hoiſted a Signal for a Pilot, but was ſpoke by the Ship Flying-fiſh, and Schooner, Pegaſus, when ſhe went off to leeward with them, in conſequence, as I ſuppoſe, of not being able to weather Teleſcope Point, by which I am left here without any proviſions or Bread, and there are ſcarce any plantains to be found. I alſo have no Communication whatever by Sea, and am forced to ſend this by land to Gouyave. I hope you will take all theſe things into your Conſideration, and favor me with your Orders as ſpeedily as poſſible, particularly as the Surgeon Mr. Dryſdale has juſt reported to me, that there are nine men very ill with fevers, two wounded men, and a conſiderable Number with ſore legs. By a woman, who has a huſband in the Enemy's Camp, and was brought in here laſt Night, I find that the day before Yeſterday, they ſent a Reinforcement to La Bay from Belvidere Camp, and yeſterday Morning early another ſtill larger, ſo that they evidently muſt have had Information of the intended Attack.

I remain, Sir, &c.

PHILIP B. GURDON.
Captain 58th Regiment
Commandant.

His Honor the Preſident.

No VII.

Grenada 31th March. 1795.

SIR!

His Excellency Sir John Vaughan having written to me, that he had given Orders,

on the Arrival of the Troops expected from Barbados, to send a ſtrong Detachment to ſuppreſs a dangerous Inſurrection exiſting in this Iſland, which we have not at preſent Force to act againſt, and having recommended to me to ſend a Veſſel to Windward to meet you with Information and Advice, I have ordered Mr. Chapman, who will have the honor to deliver this, to proceed immediately to Barbados, and make a full Communication of the ſtate of our Affairs. From the ſituarion of the Enemy, which he will explain, I am fully of Opinion that the only effectual way of Attacking them will be to approach the ſeveral Avenues to their Camp at the ſame time, which will render it impracticable for them to take any new ſituation in the Woods. For this purpoſe, I would propoſe that the force under your Command ſhould be debarked in three Diviſions, one at Grenville Bay, one at Charlotte Town, and one at Saint George's. Theſe landings will in all probability be effected without difficulty, as the Enemy keep in the Heights, and I have eſtabliſhed Poſts at Charlotte Town and Grenville, to ſecure the landing places there. I ſhall exert myſelf to have every thing in readineſs for immediately marching the Detachments on their Debarkation, as the ſucceſs will in great Meaſure depend on the promptitude of our Movements.

Leſt any unlooked for Accident ſhould oblige me to deſert the Poſts of Grenville Bay and Charlotte Town, (the firſt commonly called La Bay, and the latter Gouyaver you will pleaſe to direct the Veſſels as they approach to ſhew.

which ſignal when ſeen will be answered
from the Poſt by or if
there ſhould be no flag-ſtaff, by*

I refer you to M. Chapman for every particular Information you may wiſh to receive, and have
the Honor to be &c.
K. F. MACKENZIE.

No VIII.

SIR! TRANSLATION, of Letter by a Flag of Truce.

I am ſent into this Colony by the Citizen Goyrand one of the National Commiſſioners, and have come here with a Commiſſion of Commiſſioner Adminiſtrator in chief, ſigned by him. A little Indiſpoſition and a great deal of Buſineſs have prevented me till now from acquainting you of my Arrival at the General Camp of the Colony. I do it to day, SIR, and wiſh to treat with you on the Mode, in which we ought to carry on the War here.

With reſpect to myſelf, I will never ſwerve from the laws of hon or and humanity, I will carry on with you, Sir, a War of State ſupported by thoſe fundamental principles, which are known to civilized Nations. I have already given the moſt ſtrict Orders to reſpect the Quality of Priſoners among thoſe of your Soldiers, who have fallen into our hands and the republican Bayonet has reſpected afflicted humanity. The Priſoners are treated in the Hoſpital the ſame as the french Sol-

* *the nature of the ſignals is not inſerted, but left blank in the Letter as quoted from a Pamphlet intitled a Review of the Events, which have happened in Grenada from the Commencement of the Inſurrection to the 11th of May.*

dies, without any difference. Those who have escaped the french Vivacity at the time of the Capture of Gouyave, and who have been taken wandering in the Woods, have alike shared the mildness and humanity with which I conduct the french Army in a civil capacity.

These, Sir, are my principles and precedents, but, Sir, I am not here only for the purpose of making War, the great Work of the Constitution, the Rights of man will be the main Object of my Exertions. The Edifice of Slavery must be thrown down, supported by Millions so universal, and by Prejudices till then repugnant. The french Nation has seen that Kings have deceived men. It has considered the power of crowned heads as the rights of a lucky Robbery, and the Obedience of Subjects as an Imposition upon Ignorance. It has denied the Seals of it's Authority to the infamous Traffic of men converted into vile Idols, and this Commerce has disappeared. It has happily reunited for the happiness of the World it's forces and it's plans, that if any individual dared to ground upon the generosity of it's sacrifice, the hopes of his Riches and Grandeur, he is an Enemy of Mankind, who must be destroyed. the french Nation will carry home with them, Chains. It's Armies will be filled with the holy Enthousiasm of Liberty; You will then see the difference which Virtue puts between men, who succour the oppressed, and the Mercenaries, who serve Tyrants. —

Mr. Governor, a War maintained by a System unknown in the Annals of the World, has given France two fine Colonies, those which she had lost under a cowardly and pusillanimous Government, will soon return under her power.

The Bearer of the Flag of Truce is the Citizen Jeay, an Officer of the Republic. I am induced to believe from your Education, and from the respect, which is due to public faith, that he will be perfectly well received by you. I offer the same to all those who shall present themselves under the like Vouchers and Sureties.

At Port libre, formerly Gouyave, the 13th Brumaire 4th Year of the french Republic, one and indivisible.

Addressed to General Nicolls. } CHS. SUCCUC. Adr.

The Piecce in french, which was sent under the same Cover, *Style Liberté loi, Egalité, Ordonance de police,* is given in the following Translation.

Liberty, law, Equality.

Ordinance of the Police.

Idleness being a Vice contrary to the Spirit of the Government, and the Energy of the Government, being to watch over the happiness of the Social Contract, it is therefore the Duty of the Government to work at extripating this odious Vice of Idleness.

The Eye of the Chief has penetrated into the forests, and instead of wild beasts, has seen there Citizens living separate from the society of men. The Law does not know men, whom Society does not know. All those who live at a distance from others, are suspicious in her Eyes. She cannot look upon them as her legitimate Children. A Vagabond is a dangerous Monster, every man useless to the Republic ought to be treated as such, the Action of the honest man are public Acts, useful to the Republic, as well as to himself. Now, he who lives retired and concealed does no public Actions, whose Actions are not useful to the public Cause, and from that time he must be considered as a suspicious and dangerous man,

this is a man whom Government must prosecute with all the Rigor of the laws in order to make him useful to the common happiness, it must free him to become better, or to pursue him for ever with severe Chastisements, for every Tree, which does not bring forth good fruit, must be cut down, and thrown into the fire.

THEREFORE,

In the Name of the french Republic.

We JULIEN FAHOU, commanding in chief, the armed force, and CHS. JH. SUCUS, Administrator for the Island of Grenada, having considered with Attention this crying and Antisocial abuse to suffer male and female Citizens to live in the forests, who might be useful to the armed force, **Have ordered** and **Do Order** that all persons of both Sexes without distinction shall shortly present themselves at Port libre (formerly Gouyave) before the Administrator in chief, in order to give in their names, to be employed every one according to his or her Capacity for the public Utility, and the others incapable of serving to be sent to their usual places of Residence, and this in the space of four days to be computed from the time of the publication of this Ordinance, under the penalty of being arrested, and prosecuted according to all the Rigor of the Laws.

Port libre 12th Brumaire 4th Year of the Republic.

Seen by me Commissiary Administrator in chief as a Copy conformable to the Original at Port libre formerly Gouyave the 13th Brumaire the fourth Year of the french Republic indivisible.

CHS. SUCUS. Adr.

This proclamation has been read, and published according to the forms, in this Town, and in all our Camps. The English Governor will be pleased to observe in it's Contents, that Republican Liberty is not licentiousness. One is not truly free, but while one is submissive to the laws.

General Nicoll's Answer returned by the flag of truce,

SIR!

I have just received by a flag of Truce your Letter of this day's date. Instead of the savage barbarity heretofore exercised by those who have rebelled against their sovereign, I am happy to hear you come to make War agreeable to the Customs of civilized Nations, treating with humanity, tenderness, and respect to their rank, those who fall into your power, a Measure that so perfectly accords with the principles of a patriotic Officer, that I embrace this first Opportunity of assuring you, that every french Subject, who by chance of War may become our prisoner, shall be treated with humanity and respect due to his rank in your Army, an Instance of doing so, has lately occurred in the distinguished treatment shewn to Mr. Giraud, who was taken in the Corvette, the Republican, who lived with the Captain of the man of War, in his Cabin, and went in that situation to Martinico. He made the same Declaration to me that you now make of his coming here to make War as a man of honor and a Soldier, and not as a Monster of Savage Cruelty.

As to your remark of my serving a Tyrant, I beg to assure you, the British Nation

know in their Constitution no such person. I say, as you see you are [illegible] of a free State, where every thing dear to Society is [illegible] crush an unnatural Rebellion, to the aid of which I am surprised to hear a true Republican faithful to his own Government, should assist.

Grenada
4th Novr. 1795.
Chs. Sucus Esqr.
Charlotte Town.

I am Sir,
Your most Obedt.
humble Servt.
Olivier Nicolls.

Nro. IX.

TRANSLATION.

Of another Letter by Flag of Truce.

Sir!

You answered me that every french Subject, who by the fortune of War, should fall into your power, shall be treated with humanity, and according to the laws of War, however we have learnt with Concern that many black Citizens, having been surprised at Grand Bacolet, have been conducted to, and hanged at St. George's. This procedure but little agrees with the Assurances of your Dispositions. I have the honor of observing to you, Sir, that we have here as well as at Guadaloupe, a great many Britons, who are treated with mildness and tenderness. It is thus we make war. The french Republic knows no other laws, but those, which are dictated by Nature. One has been shocked here that the Event at Bacolet has not agreed with your Letter. I beseech you, Sir, to tell me in your Answer, if you have given Orders contrary to your dispositions written to us. I am inclined to believe that this Misfortune has happened by some fatal Circumstance, rather than by a barbarous ferocity, unworthy of a great Nation.

I beg you to inform me whether you admitt a difference of treatment, as well as distinction of Persons in those, who have been armed here, with us lately arrived.

As to me, Sir, I am fond of repeating, I will carry on with you a War of State, supported on the basis of humanity. I will be always a Man of honor, full of tenderness for the unfortunate Victims of the unhappy Events of the time.

Receive, Sir, the Assurances of my Dispositions with the Testimony of my Confideration.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your very humble, and
Obedient Servant
Ch. Sucus, Adr.

Gouyave
5th Primaire 4th
Year of the french Republic.

(Addressed to General Nicolls.)

General Nicolls's Answer returned by this Flag of Truce.

Sir!

I know nothing of the Circumstance of the Prisoners you say were taken at Bacolet. If any have been hanged, they were so by the civil laws, which are in force, and acts independant of the Military. I have no power over it, nor can I make myself answerable for what they do. I have only to repeat, it was with pleasure I hear'd from you, the War in future was to be carried on here as among civilized Nations, treating with distinction and humanity such prisoners as chance threw in your power, which I would do by any french Subjects, that may be

taken by us, and I was happy to assure you it had been done to those taken in the Brutus and Republican, before you made your intentions, on this head, known to me. I can make no further promises than my power goes, and these you may rely on.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedt.
humble Servt.
OLIVER NICOLLS.

Grenada
26th Nov. 1795
CHS SUMNER Esqr.
Charlotte Town.

Nro. X.

TRANSLATIONS.

SIR!

St. Pierre 20th July 1796.

Before I left Grenada, some Gentlemen of that Island desired me to request you would do them the honour to accept of a Sword or Sabre, as a small mark of the Sense they entertain of the services you have rendered that unfortunate Colony by raising the Camp of the Insurgent Fedon.

I have therefore, Sir, the honour to request you will accept of this token of the Sentiments, with which your distinguished bravery and conduct have inspired them, and I beg you to give me the direction of any of your friends in London or elsewhere, to whom you chuse I should send it when made, as none are to be had here, I must send to England to fulfil my Commission.

Condescend, Sir, to excuse this Letter, as I do not write the French Language with ease, and be assured of the distinguished Sentiments, with which I have the honor to be Sir,

Your very humble
and very obedient Servant,
JOSEPH BRETT.

Count Heillimer
Colonel of the Regt. of
Lowestein.

Count Heillimer's Answer.

SIR!

St Pierre Martinico 20th July 1796.

With the greatest pleasure I accept of the Sabre, which the Gentlemen of Grenada have the goodness to offer me with so much politeness, I will receive it, Sir, as a precious Mark of their Esteem and favour, which I shall always be proud to maintain. This Sabre shall remain deposited with the Regiment, which I have the honor to command, it will bring to the recollection of those who succeed us, that the Corps has, in doing their Duty, been so happy as to render some slight services to his Majesty's good and loyal Subjects in Grenada.

I fear I should be wanting to the Gentlemen of Grenada, were I to refuse the present they are pleased to offer me, but I must entreat them that it be plain, and not expensive in the least. Be so good Sir, as to make my Acknowledgements, and request them to accept of my best thanks.

I have the honour to be with perfect Consideration
Sir,
You very humble
and very obedient Servant
Count THEODORE HEILLIMER,
Colonel of the Lowesteins Chasseurs.

Mr. JOSEPH BRETT.

End of Appendix.

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